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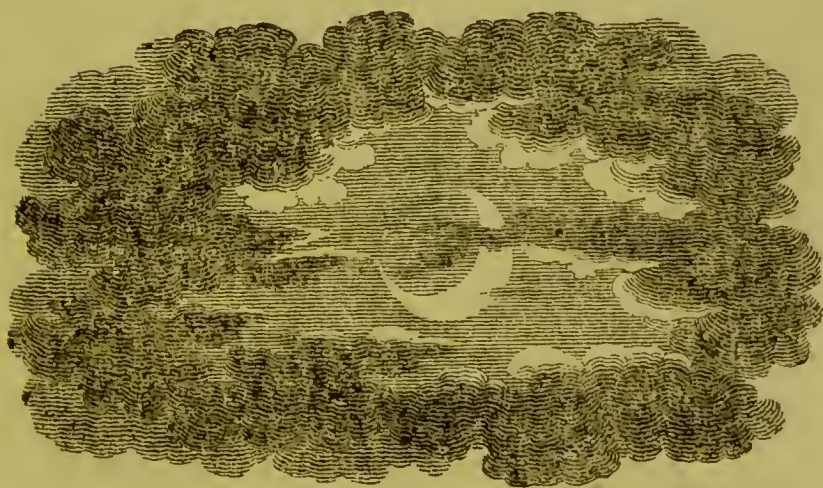
To Thomas Martin

respectfully,
on the part of the Author

London; 26, vii, 1825.

Vide p.p. 80 & seq.

JOHN WALKER'S
R E P L Y
TO
JAMES MOORE,
ON HIS
MIS-STATEMENTS
RESPECTING THE
Vaccine Establishments,
IN THE
METROPOLIS,
AND THEIR
OFFICERS or SERVANTS,
BOTH LIVING AND DEAD.



PER ALIUM LUCET, CRESCENS EUNDO.

LONDON.

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APOLOGY

FOR

SPLENDID EGOISM.

IF I beheld the Sun when it shined, or the Moon walking in brightness, and my heart hath been secretly enticed, or my mouth kissed my hand, this also were an iniquity, said the Patriarch of the Land of Uz.

My friends are to me a sun ; and, cherished by the rays they shed on me, I go on my way rejoicing ; but I will not place my finger upon my lips, nor bow in silence before my fellows, nor humble myself to the dust, at their presence. They have lifted me up on high, they have caused my face to shine. The Moon, an object of idolatry with the Gentiles in the days of Job, may be considered even as an emblem of me, cheered in their beams ; a fine hieroglyphical picture of the effects of their benevolence. By the influence of their salutiferous rays, the

darkest clouds of the calumniator, which might have totally eclipsed me, have become dissipated or dissolved ; or, perhaps by contrast, they have helped to make the light more lively ; to render the scene more striking ;

‘ Like pearls upon an Ethiop’s arm,
Each gives to each a double charm.’

In other words, the supporters of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institutions, and multitudinous other good friends of the, now, *se defendendo*, author will regard the *vignette* on the title rather as a grateful, than an arrogant, emblematical assumption. From the eminent situation in which they generously support him, in issuing to distant regions the matter of protection from the small-pox, he continues to be enabled to reflect some of the resplendent rays, constantly shed on him, to the different hemispheres.

REPLY,

&c. &c. &c.

JOHN WALKER,

TO ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL the world is concerned in Vaccination. 'It would shed consolation into the bosom of every family;' and in this Reply, something must necessarily be offered on the interesting subject, and on the dire mortiferous malady, against which it is a sovereign prophylactic: otherwise, the Reply itself being, principally, an exhibition of disputes between rivals in pecuniary projects, twae bra chiels frae the craigy North, endeavouring to fill their pockets, by keeping themselves forward under the public protection, could only be interesting to a very few.

ORIGIN OF THE REPLY.

ONE of the managers and early members of the Royal Jennerian Society and London Vaccine Institution having urged me to consider, that the declarations or statements of a man designated Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, &c. however the office may have been obtained, or for whatever purposes it may have been created, are, from the station which he holds, entitled to further attention than those of the ephemeral calumniators, who wish to bring-themselves into notice by their attacks on characters, who would think it *infra dignitatem* to reply to them.

He says, that as Director of the older establishments, the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institutions, resting on the continued liberality of a humane and generous publick for support, I ought not to permit the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Director of the Government Establishment, formed for purposes of state, to pass with impunity.

Yielding a little to his importunity, in looking over the passages he points out to me, I go at once to take some notice of them, *calamo volente*, without however undertaking to read the whole of the sententious and weighty pe-

riods. Indeed, the Author's 'eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,' does so range through the whole visible, and I may also add invisible, creation, that I must fear to attempt to follow him in his disquisitions scientific, on physicks, physiology, and mixed mathematicks; must be astonished too, as he learnedly unfurls the flag of History, and reveals to me what was heretofore unknown 'for between six and seven hundred years' to the miracle-working kings of Christendom; and then his introduction of personages so extraordinary and so different, as Apollo, Tippoo Saib, and Joanna Southcot, may make me exclaim, O! Vaccination! but thou art a diamond! How brilliant are the sparks thou elicitest, when a metal not too base is brought under the collision! It would be a 'bore' (burden) to me to be obliged to go through his practice of Vaccination; but, in the *coup d'oeil* that I give to his multifarious observations, speculative and narratory, in his history of it, my attention cannot but be arrested by his so sagely or sagaciously referring to general moral causes the advancements and retardations of Vaccination, which ordinary men would naturally refer to the different opinions of medical practitioners, so influentially every where directing that of the publick in their respective circles.

What a philosopher is the author! "He knows all qualities with a learned spirit of human dealing."

People of Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, &c.! Inhabitants of Bath, Bristol, London, of India, and the West Indies! Dignitaries, Dowagers, Sovereigns of other Countries! the whole female sex, and the male too! People of the world at large! Poets, pastoral or dramatic, Fanatics, Episcopalians, Quakers, Methodist Preachers, Free-Thinkers; but, most of all, ye Sailors of the British fleets, go purchase the book, and contemplate your pictures! The mirror of Mr. Moore will most completely reveal you to yourselves. — *e. g.*

‘As Lord Keith, the Admiral, had learned from home the good effects of the Vaccine, he permitted a trial to be made. It may be easily conceived that this proposal was at first little relished by seamen, a class of men peculiarly inconsiderate of futurity. But as Walker, one of the travelling preachers, had a strange appearance, uncouth manners, homely language, and unintelligible arguments, he made many converts in the fleet.’

Thus the Author has the goodness, as he dashes along, to let us all know what we are. Ye Doctors, who annually leave home to repair to the places where wealthy invalids are wont to assemble, go buy the book, and ‘*veluti in speculum*, contemplate your pictures! There, he says,—

‘At this new autumnal abode of Hygeia, (Cheltenham), complaints are frequently made of a deficiency of water, but never of physicians; for a large and well-bred pack hunt there during the sickly season,

who have a quick eye for oriental livers, and a quick scent for unctuous citizens.'

Yet, what can such helpless hunters catch? They can, at the most, only hang out 'whae wants me,' like the necessary circumforanean relievers of abdominal pains at Edinburgh, and wait to be sent for.

How enviable must have been the feelings of the author in the self-complacency with which he so gratuitously pours out the effusions of his 'learned spirit of human dealings', in his History and Practice of Vaccination!

— "*è come s'egli andasse per la Citta vociferando: o uomini dotti, o persone ignoranti, o popolo, o tutti, voi che non sapete quanto io vaglio, nè quello ch'io so, volgetevi in qua, prendete, leggete. In questo libro ho rovesiate le ricchezze del mio ingegno, ammirate, apprezzatemi.*"—Miscellanee, di Gaspare Gonzi. Venezia, 1750.

The author calls me an eccentric physician.

'Pure' Surgeon Moore, 'deeply imbued,' he says himself, 'with medical science,' and Doctor Walker, as he says, 'low in fame and pocket,' in quitting, that one the counter, this one the desk or rostrum, did both become eccentric; and, both these characters, naturally enough, occasionally exhibit a *penchant* to their former occupations.

The eccentric Physician, author of the Geography, Natural and Civil History, Universal Gazetteer, &c. &c. (Vide *Mon. Rev.* Aug. 1796, p. 240.) heretofore principal of the Mathematical and Classic School, Usher's Island, Dublin, had in 1794, to take up his residence in London to complete a second edition of his Geography, when his school passed into the hands of a dissenting minister, the philosophic author of Moral Essays (Vide *Mon. Rev.* November 1806, p. 240), and he betook himself to the study of medicine. But he hesitates not any where to avow his wish and hope to again return to the tuition of youth, to pass his latter days in the pleasing task.

The eccentric 'pure' surgeon, heretofore Apothecary, seems also to retain his original penchant to the shop. I know not any other 'pure' surgeon that has, like him, attempted the discovery of the composition of that celebrated Quack Medicine, the Eau Medicinale. With what success he made the attempt, *per nasum et linguam et judicium profundum de ingenio Hussonis et per investigationem eruditam Plinii ejusque scriptorum de epilepsia et mania et phthiriasi, &c.* is written in the London Medical Review; where it is said, on his literary acumen, 'This paper is written in a careless manner, which does not please us, but which seems to hold verbal criticism boldly in contempt; and

on his wonderful researches, analytical, or I know-not-what-ical, *per judicium profundum*, &c.; (for, in my recollection at this moment, a more significative expression of my want of comprehension is not come-at-able) it is said—

‘ Many have examined mosses and mushrooms; but none, we are confident, have so ingeniously and so sedulously employed the “puff-ball” in this investigation as Mr. Moore:’ and, the London Medical Review, professing, and partly showing, itself to be not wholly anonymous, is not the only quarterly publication, ‘ very well and powerfully conducted,’ where he has participated largely in critical sufferings.—The Ecclectic Review also finds several instances of false taste and faulty grammar, in his work on Vaccination: but, *fiat justitia*, mixed always is the cup of human participation. The quarterly publication of his own nation, ‘ very well and powerfully conducted,’ the Edinburgh Review, calls his Reply to the Anti-vaccinists the excellent pamphlet of Mr. Moore; while a very laboured (but, it must be confessed, blind or dateless) History of Vaccination, by John Ring, poor man, after all his striving to bring himself into notice, is only termed a compilation of 1040 chaotic pages.

But, to the business of the present paper, in which, however, I anticipate, that I, too,

shall have to travel out of the record, in endeavouring to hold up a little mirror, a mirror scintillating — No, I must mind my ‘ physics and mixed mathematics ;’ — a mirror not scintillating on, but reflecting, objects hitherto not exhibited to public view. I very much begrudge the time ; but hope to steer clear of falsehoods and misrepresentations, while I endeavour to correct them in another.

Alternation of Extracts from the History and Practice of Vaccination, by J. M. (James Moore), from the Registers of the R. J. S. (Royal Jennerian Society), and from other Sources, with occasional Communications, by J. W. (John Walker).

J. M. ‘ It was soon perceived, that the extension of the new practice was much retarded by the want of a constant and convenient supply of vaccine lymph.’

J. W. The vaccine fluid ought to be called vaccine ichor. It is as incorrect to term it lymph, as to call vinegar by the name of milk.

J. M. ‘ The voluntary distributions of a few patriotic Surgeons was at first the principal source ; for the equivocal institution, founded by Dr. George Pearson, was conducted on so mercenary a plan, that it could be of little use.’

J. W. Ill does it become this salaried servant, from his sort of sinecure seat, to speak of the Original Vaccine Pock Institution, established January 1800, being conducted on a mercenary plan. At their Annual Meeting, 1804, President the Earl of Cholmondeley in the Chair, it was resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Drs. Pearson, Nihell, and Nelson, for their able Report, and to the whole of the Medical Establishment for their gratuitous services, not one of them receiving any pecuniary reward, and all of them being liberal subscribers. At that period, the 'Institution had vaccinated and been the immediate means of vaccinating 60,000 persons;' and how early the services of its founder were recognized, the following extract from Dr. Jenner's Letter to him, before the names of James Moore or John Walker were any where known as taking an interest in Vaccination, or at all dreaming of the pecuniary advantages they are now deriving from it.

*Dr. Jenner's Letter to Dr. Pearson, dated
27th September, 1798.*

" MY DEAR SIR,

" The perusal of your proof sheets has afforded me great pleasure, both from the handsome manner in which you mention my name, and from the mass of evidence which has poured in upon

you from different countries, in support of the facts which I so ardently wish to see established on a steady and durable basis."

But James Moore, whatever physiological and pathological acumen he may have possessed, must, consistently with his own little notions, stand excused from being an early promoter of the discovery, in which the whole world is so deeply interested. From the orderly movements of the parade, or the etiquette of the drawing-room, he seems to have taken a twist, or to have become affected with a strabismus, which incapacitates him to see or go forward in a right light, in pursuit of objects of science. He says, for instance, (O how puerile is the observation!)

J. M. 'It was due to Dr. Jenner, from literary justice, to grant him, for a little time, at least the unmolested possession of the subject; and to permit him, undisturbed, to pursue and to establish, if he was able, his announced discovery.'

J. W. On a discovery so important to humanity, not a moment ought to have been lost in its promotion; nor was it so suffered to escape by those men of science, Woodville and Pearson: and if the author had been as proficient in physiology, as he imagined himself acute in the examination of a compound remedy, he also, as well as Dr. Pearson,

might have received the grateful acknowledgments of Dr. Jenner.*

J. M. ‘ In order to obviate this impediment, Dr. Jenner resolved to establish a Vaccine Society upon different principles, and to place the medical department under the direction of the most eminent professional Gentlemen in London. Accordingly, in the year 1803, proposals to that effect were printed and circulated. The plan met with most distinguished approbation; for the King, Queen, and every British Prince and Princess, accepted the title of Patrons and Patronesses, and multitudes of the Nobility and Gentry became members of an Institution, which, by unanimous consent, was denominated The Royal Jennerian Society.’

R. J. S. ‘ The idea of the formation of a Vaccine Institution in London, for daily gratuitous inoculation and supply of matter, free of expence, originated with Dr. Walker. He had introduced the new practice into Holland

* I cannot help smiling at a foot-note of the author, in noticing ‘ An Enquiry concerning the History of the Cow-Pox, by George Pearson, M. D. &c. 1798.’ This physician, he says, is quite a different person from John Pearson, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon of the Lock Hospital and of the Cancer Institution, author of, &c. mentioning his works, like the charlatan retailer exhibiting at his door or window, ‘ has no connexion with the next shop.’ Had he designated George Pearson, M. D. F. R. S. and Physician of St. George’s Hospital, some readers might have thought them both eminent men, and resorted to the one under general ailments, as they must to the other under syphilitic and cancerous complaints, from the author’s, apparently puffing, recommendation of him.

J. W.

in 1799; and in the years 1800 and 1801 accompanied the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Keith, from Malta, where he was engaged in vaccinating the garrison and the inhabitants, to the Levant. The small-pox had broken out in the fleet, and some of the people had fallen victims to it; but he succeeded in arresting the progress of the deleterious disease in that warm climate by the general introduction of Vaccination both in the army and navy. After witnessing with what satisfaction the natives of different countries, he had visited, received the new practice, he was struck with astonishment, on his return from Egypt, in 1801, at the frequency of objects which he met in the streets of London suffering from the small-pox. One of these, an infant in the arms of its mother, exhibited, on his drawing the napkin from its face, the remains of one of its eyes, together with a quantity of pus and blood, oozing from between the eye-lids, sunken in the excavated socket. At that time he learnt also, that the dissecting tables at the anatomical schools of the metropolis exhibited the disfigured remains of many of the victims of the spotted plague. He made a tour on the Continent in 1802; and at Paris and in its vicinity, vaccinated a number of subjects, his eye ranging, as he expressed it,

somewhat inquisitively, over the busy crowds of that gay city, without meeting with any of those examples with which he had been so struck in the streets of London. On his return from the Continent he commenced the important business on the 12th of August, 1802, at the house of Mr. Fox, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the Society of Medicine, Paris, author of the work on Dentition, &c. This zealous and devoted philanthropist, at a very considerable expence, most disinterestedly, without fee or reward, opened out to Dr. Walker a Vaccinium, as the Doctor termed it, in the most valuable part of his house, No. 54, Lombard Street, the part now forming the front of the bank of Barclay, Bevan, and Tritton. In the mean time, the Doctor offered his opinions to some of his friends, on the eligibility of the establishment of a public institution, under the guidance of a committee of œconomy and a committee of health; which committees were afterwards virtually appointed under the names of Board of Directors and Medical Council: but which system having been found too complicated, was in a few years relinquished, and has not since been resumed.

‘The Doctor’s friends and their acquaintances held different meetings on his proposals; and on the 16th of December, 1802, appointed a

committee for forming an address to the public, with a plan of regulations for establishing, in the city of London, a Vaccine Institution. It was then resolved, that the Society (*pro tempore*) be called The Jennerian Society.

On the 23d, an address to the public was adopted, to be presented to the General Meeting. On the 30th, the following letter was read, ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the thanks of the Society voted to Dr. Walker.

To the Jennerian Society.

“ FRIENDS,—Perhaps there is not an individual who has greater reason to be gratified with the interest which ye are taking in the vacciole inoculation than myself.

“ Of late years, the practice of it has been the principal business of my life; and I am partly indebted, during some of the last months, to the zeal of individual members of your Society, for being enabled to continue it. They have sent patients to me from remote and distant parts of this extensive city, when, for want of notoriety, I might otherwise have been unemployed.

“ May I offer to you my services in this way, during the infancy of your Institution? Ye cannot do me a greater pleasure than to increase my number of patients; for, where I

now vacciolate tens, I could easily do the same for hundreds.

“ After this declaration, I hope ye will consider the present address as neither unseasonable nor intrusive, but rather as a mark of unwavering zeal, in the happy cause in which ye are now embarking.

“ Respectfully,

“ JOHN WALKER.”

54, Lombard Street, 20, xii, 1802.

‘ Jan. 6, 1803. The incipient Society met in Queen Street, at the house of Benjamin Travers, Esq. who, being called to the Chair, announced to the meeting, that, in company with Dr. Lettsom and Mr. Nichols, he had waited upon the Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Price, Bart, M. P.), with the request of the Society, and that his Lordship had cheerfully acquiesced in their desire, that he should take the chair at the general meeting. The following Advertisement was then prepared; to which such signatures were obtained as excited much attention, and produced a numerous meeting.’

“ *Extermination of the Small-Pox.*

“ The invaluable discovery of Dr. Jenner, for the extermination of the Small-Pox, having undergone the most rigorous investigation,

and received the sanction of Parliament, a meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on Wednesday, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, to consider of the best means of carrying the same into effect; when the company of every gentleman, disposed to concur in this laudable undertaking, is earnestly requested.

“ The Chair will be taken at one o'clock precisely, by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

(Signed)	William, Duke of Clarence,
Berkeley,	Wm. Wilberforce, M.P.
Egremont,	Henry Thornton, M. P.
Darnley,	Richard Carr Glynn, Ald.
Somerville,	George Hibbert, Ald.
G. C. Berkeley, M. P.	William Leighton, Ald.
John Wm. Anderson,	John Julius Angerstein,
M. P.	and sixty five others.”

The first general meeting was accordingly holden on the 19th of January, 1803, when the Society was definitively constituted, and a committee appointed to prepare the organization of the establishment.

‘ FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

‘ At a very numerous and highly respectable meeting, holden at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, January 19, 1803, to consider of the best means to be adopted for the extermination of the Small-pox, the Right Honour-

able the Lord Mayor in the Chair,—The following Address was read and presented to the Chair, by Benjamin Travers, Esq.

“ ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

“ The dreadful havock, occasioned by that horrid pestilence, the Small-pox, which, in the United Kingdom alone, annually sweeps away more than forty thousand persons, has long been a subject of deep regret to every humane and reflecting mind.

“ The inoculation of this disease has opposed an ineffectual resistance to its destructive career. Although confessedly a valuable improvement in rendering it more mild, yet such has been the consequence of the partial adoption of the practice, that it appears, on a careful review of the history of the Small-pox, that inoculation, by spreading the contagion, has considerably increased its mortality.

“ A new species of inoculation has at length been providentially introduced, by our countryman, Dr. Jenner, which, without being contagious, without occasioning any material indisposition, or leaving any blemish, proves an effectual preservative against the future infection of the Small-pox.

“ The House of Commons, having investigated the subject with the most scrupulous attention, and being perfectly convinced of the

superior advantages resulting from this discovery, have given their sanction to the practice; the safety, mildness, and efficacy of which, more than half a million of instances have fully confirmed.

“ The unspeakable benefits which may be expected to arise from an extensive diffusion of this salutary practice, will be much accelerated by the establishment of an Institution in a central part of the metropolis, upon a broad basis, supported with a spirit equal to the design, and worthy of the character of the British nation. When the magnitude of the object is considered, which is no less than to eradicate the greatest scourge that ever afflicted mankind, there can be but one sentiment on the subject.

“ The enlightened, the benevolent, the opulent will doubtless vie with each other in the zealous support of an undertaking, which will reflect the highest honour upon this country, and prove, by saving millions of victims from an untimely grave, an inestimable blessing to the whole human race.

“ JOSEPH FOX, Secretary.”

“ Jan. 9, 1803.”

‘ The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor having read the address from the chair, it was moved by Dr. Lettsom, and seconded by Dr.

Bradley, " That the address be received and adopted," which was carried unanimously.

A motion having been made by Mr. Gurney, and seconded by Mr. Leaper, " That this meeting do form itself into a Society, for the extermination of the Small-pox,"

' The Honourable Admiral Berkeley arose, and said, that he had it in command from his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to apologise to the meeting for his non-attendance, he having been unavoidably prevented from doing himself the pleasure and the honour of attending on the present interesting occasion; but that his Grace the Duke of Bedford, held a motion in his hand, which, had his Royal Highness been present, he himself would have made.

' On this, the Right Honourable Chairman observed that a motion had already been made, and seconded, and that consequently, it must first be disposed of.

' The Hon. Admiral acknowledged the propriety of the observation; but said, that the motion was proposed as a tribute of esteem to a benefactor of the world, and that if the previous motion could, for the moment, be waived, the honour intended, if voted, would be greater, coming from a popular assembly, than if it were conferred by an organized society.

' Mr. Gurney, on this, immediately offered

priority to the wish of his Royal Highness; when, on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, at the special request of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, seconded by the Hon. Admiral Berkeley, it was

‘ Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be transmitted to Dr. Jenner, expressive of the high sense it entertains of his merit, and the great importance of his discovery, and particularly for the liberal offer of his assistance to accomplish the great object it has in view.

‘ Mr. Gurney’s motion,’ “ That this meeting do form itself into a Society for the Extirpation of the Small-pox,” was then carried unanimously.

‘ A subscription was opened, on the motion and example of Mr. Angerstein, trustees were appointed, and a committee elected, for forming a plan for the purpose of carrying into effect the important object of the Society.

‘ At a meeting of the committee, Jan. 26, 1803, John Julius Angerstein in the Chair, a plan was prepared.—On the 2d of February, Mr. Angerstein, the Chairman, reported, that he had received a letter from the Duke of Bedford, accompanied with a subscription of fifty guineas, in which his Grace thanked the Society for the honour conferred on him, in electing him President.

‘ The Lord Mayor reported, that he had received a letter from Dr. Jenner, expressing his thanks to the Society, for the honour it had conferred on him, by the resolution of the general meeting. Ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

‘ *To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

Berkeley, Jan. 27, 1803.

“ MY LORD,

“ I beg leave to acknowledge the deep sense I entertain of the honour which your Lordship’s particular notice has conferred upon me.

“ I feel infinitely indebted to you for convening and countenancing, by your presence and assistance, the late respectable meeting, at the London Tavern, for considering the best means for the extermination of the Small-pox. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Honourable Admiral Berkeley, together with other Noblemen and Gentlemen, demand my warmest thanks for the encouragement and support they have given to an Institution, of which I have the success so much at heart.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s obliged and

“ Very faithful, humble Servant,

“ E. JENNER.”

‘ The Chairman reported that he had received letters from several Noblemen and Gentlemen, stating their ready compliance with the request of the Society to become Vice-Presidents.

‘ Feb. 10, 1803. At a meeting of the Committee of the Jennerian Society for the Extirpation of the Small-pox, appointed Jan. 19, John Julius Angerstein in the Chair.—The Chairman reported that, in company with Lord Egremont, he had waited upon Lord Pelham, to request that His Majesty would condescend to become the Patron of this Society, and that now he had the opportunity of presenting a letter from his Lordship, informing Lord Egremont that His Majesty had graciously consented to be the Patron of the Society.

‘ The Chairman reported, that he had received a letter from Lord Morton, informing him that Her Majesty had graciously condescended to become the Patroness of this Society.

‘ The Chairman further informed the Society, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, had consented to become Vice-Patrons of this Society.

‘ Ordered, that the several letters be entered on the minutes.

‘ To the Earl of Egremont.

‘ Stratton Street, Feb. 3, 1803.

‘ MY DEAR LORD,

‘ I received your note at the Queen’s Palace, and had an opportunity of laying it before the King, who has been graciously pleased to consent to be Patron of the Institution for promoting Vaccine Inoculation. I am, with very sincere regard,

‘ My dear Lord,

‘ Ever yours, most faithfully,

‘ PELHAM.’

‘ To J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

‘ Park Street, Feb. 10, 1803.

‘ SIR,

‘ I have the pleasure to inform you, that Her Majesty has this day been graciously pleased to comply with the request communicated to Her Majesty by you, through me, of the gentlemen associated for the purpose of exterminating the Small-pox, by declaring herself Patroness of the Society, into which they have formed themselves, with that view.

‘ I have the Honour to be,

‘ With great truth and regard,

‘ SIR,

‘ Your most obedient and

‘ Humble servant,

‘ MORTON.’

‘ To the Earl of Egremont.

‘ Many thanks, my dear Lord, for your kind letter. I am ever happy in putting myself into your hands, and upon no occasion can I do it with more satisfaction than on the present; for no one can wish more sincerely well to the Vaccine Institution than myself, being most thoroughly persuaded of its efficacy and of the incalculable advantages that the world, in general, will reap from the indefatigable and praise-worthy perseverance with which Dr. Jenner has brought it to its present perfection. I will entreat of you to offer to the committee, appointed to superintend this Institution, to make use of my name in any way that they may consider as best calculated to forward their laudable purpose.

‘ I am ever, my dear Lord,

‘ Most sincerely yours,

‘ Carlton House, Feb. 5, 1803.’ ‘ GEORGE P.’

‘ To the Earl of Egremont.

Horse Guards, Feb. 7, 1803.

‘ MY DEAR LORD, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to assure you, that I shall have great pleasure in giving every support in my power to the new Vaccine Institution, and most readily consent to my name being added to the list of Patrons.

‘ I am, my dear Lord, ever

‘ Yours, most sincerely,

‘ FREDERICK.’

To the Honourable Admiral Berkeley.

Bushey House.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I shall be truly very happy to be of any use in assisting Dr. Jenner to disseminate his invaluable discovery throughout the British empire; and cannot but feel proud that my name should stand among those of the patronizers of your Society.

“ I remain ever yours,

“ WILLIAM.”

To J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

St. James's Palace.

“ I have H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland's commands to inform you, that he feels much flattered at your wish, that he should become a Vice-Patron of the Vaccine Institution, an honour which he accepts with much gratification to himself.—And His Royal Highness has commanded me to add, that he shall be at all times happy in having it in his power to contribute towards the promoting of so truly benevolent an undertaking.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your very obedient humble Servant,

“ B. C. STEPHENSON.”

‘ Resolved, That in consequence of the honour which their Majesties have been pleased

to confer on this Society, that it be recommended, that in future, it be intitled, The Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-Pox.

London Coffee House, Feb. 14, 1803.

‘ At a meeting of the Committee of the Jennerian Society, for the extermination of the Small-pox, appointed Jan. 19th, Dr. Jenner in the chair, the following advertisement was prepared for publication.

Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox.

“ The subscribers to this Society are requested to attend, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. at eleven o’clock, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a plan for its future regulation.

“ The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor at twelve o’clock, precisely. The company of every gentleman who is disposed to further the views of this Society will be esteemed a favour.

“ JOSEPH FOX, Secretary.”

‘ At the general meeting of Feb. 17, the minutes of the meeting holden on the 19th of January, were read and confirmed. John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, appointed on the 19th ult. being indispos-

ed, Benjamin Travers, Esq. on the part of the Committee, presented the report.

‘ Resolved, That the Board of Directors and the Medical Council be requested to afford all the assistance in their power towards the formation of similar institutions in every part of the British empire.

‘ That the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Berkeley, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Grantley, Lord Carrington, Admiral Berkeley, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Lettsom, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. and Benjamin Travers, Esq. be desired to wait on His Majesty, to return the most humble and dutiful thanks of this Society for the high honour conferred on it by his Majesty’s gracious condescension in becoming its Patron.

‘ That the same noblemen and gentlemen be desired to wait on her Majesty, to express the most humble thanks of this Society, for the high honour conferred on it by her Majesty’s gracious condecension in becoming its Patroness.

‘ That the most respectful thanks of this Society be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the honour conferred on the Society by his Royal Highness’s condecension in becoming one of its Vice-Patrons ; and for the gracious expressions

in his Royal Highness's letter, making that communication.

‘ That the most respectful thanks of this Society be presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for the honour conferred on the Society, by her Royal Highness's condescension in becoming one of its Vice-Patronesses.

‘ That the respectful thanks of this Society be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Cumberland, for the honour conferred by their Royal Highnesses on the Society, in becoming its Vice-Presidents.

‘ That the respectful thanks of this Society be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of York, the Princess Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, for the honour conferred on this Society, by their Royal Highnesses becoming Vice-Patronesses.

‘ That the most cordial thanks of this Society be given to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for his Grace's ready acceptance of the office of President, and for the zeal he has manifested in promoting the very important object of this Society.

‘ That the thanks of this Society be given to those noble and respectable Ladies, who have honoured this Society by becoming Sub-Patronesses.

‘ That the grateful acknowledgments of this Society be given to the Earl of Egremont, for the eminent services which his Lordship has rendered to this Society.

‘ That the thanks of this Society be given to those distinguished Prelates, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who have honoured the Society by becoming its Vice-Presidents.

That the Society, deeply impressed with the sense of the important services resulting from the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Jenner, Dr. Lettsom, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. and Benjamin Travers, Esq. do with equal pleasure and gratitude, return them their thanks.

‘ That the thanks of this Society be given to the gentlemen of the committee, for their very great assiduity and ability, manifested in the formation of the plan and regulations of this Society.

‘ That this Society do recommend to the Board of Directors to prepare a Memorial, on its behalf, to be laid before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in Common Council assembled.

‘ That the thanks of this Society be given to Joseph Fox, Esq. for his unremitting attention and great exertions in conducting the affairs of this Society, in the office of Secretary.’

Upon the motion of Lord Carrington,

‘ Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of

this Society be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for his zealous support of the interests of this Society, and for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

J. M. ‘ In a country where charitable foundations have often been richly endowed by individual Merchants, it must excite surprise, that the funds of one so illustriously patronised, should have been scanty. This inconvenience was to a certain degree compensated by disinterested offers of services from a number of Surgeons. A house was then taken in a central situation, for conducting the business of the Society; and, unfortunately, Dr. Walker was appointed with a competent salary, the Resident Inoculator.’ (The competent salary of J. W. for constant daily services was not equal to half of that of J. M. for his nominal services in his sort of Government sinecure. J. W.)

London Coffee House, Feb. 23, 1803.

‘ At a meeting of the Medical Council, Dr. Denman in the chair, Resolved, that Dr. Walker be requested to inoculate, on behalf of the Royal Jennerian Society, the children recommended by the Rev. Mr. Hill, and that he make report of the numbers he may have vaccinated.’

‘ This was the first appointment of an Inoculator to the Society.’

St. Paul’s Coffee-house, March 24, 1803.

‘ Board of Directors. Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board it is expedient to appoint a medical gentleman of experience, to be Inoculator in the Central House, whose engage-

ments will permit him to reside in that house, and whose practical knowledge will qualify him to supply the matter of inoculation to applicants, keep a register of cases, give advice upon cases of emergency, and afford information to those who may desire it; and that this Board will hold themselves responsible to make an adequate recompence for the same.'

House of the Institution, Salisbury Square,
March 31, 1803.

'At a meeting of the Medical Council, Dr Jenner in the chair. Resolved, that the election of a resident medical gentleman in the Central House be deferred to this day four weeks, and that, in the mean time, an Advertisement be inserted in the public papers, inviting candidates to apply for this office.'

'Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed, to receive the applications of the candidates, to examine the qualifications of such candidates, and to report the same to the Medical Council, one week previous to the proposed election.'

No. 14, Salisbury Square, April 21, 1803.

'At a meeting of the Medical Council, Dr Jenner in the Chair. The Committee appointed to examine candidates for the office of Resident Inoculator at the Central House, reported, that Dr. Domeier, Dr. Walker, Dr.

Aberdour, and Mr. Edward Leese, had given satisfactory evidence of their professional education, and their knowledge of the Vaccine Inoculation. The same having been received, it was

‘ Resolved, That Dr. Domeier, Dr. Walker, Dr. Aberdour, and Mr. Edward Leese, be admitted as candidates.’

Central House, No. 14, Salisbury Square,
April 28, 1803.

‘ Medical Council. The following message was communicated to the Board of Directors.’

‘ The Medical Council inform the Board of Directors, that the election of Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary took place this morning, previous to which Dr. Aberdour had resigned. Upon casting up the Ballot, the numbers were, for

Dr. Walker, 27 — Dr. Domeier, 10 — Mr. Leese, 6 — whereupon Dr. Walker was declared duly elected.’

‘ The Board of Directors thank the Medical Council for the communication of the election of Dr. Walker to the important office of Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary, and congratulate them upon so important a step towards the object of this Society, which the Directors will take measures immediately to announce to the public.’

‘ It was one of the regulations of the Society,

that they should annually have a public dinner, on the birth-day of Dr. Jenner ; and, accordingly, on the 17th of May, 1803, with the Earl of Egremont in the chair, the nobleman who had more than any other, from the first announcement of the discovery, devoted himself to its propagation, they held their first festival at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. It was there announced, that the Society had opened out thirteen stations, for gratuitous inoculation in different parts of the metropolis ; to which the extremely numerous company were invited to recommend the children from their respective neighbourhoods. The proceedings of a Society, so eminently sanctioned, by professional talent, by high rank, by pure philanthropy, were prosperous beyond all previous example. Multitudes flocked immediately to the stations ; the matter of inoculation was diffused throughout the world. That protection from so direful and contagious a disease as the small-pox should be obtained by so slight a general affection as is produced, together with the very circumscribed local destruction of skin, by vaccination, was one of the most extraordinary phenomena in animal physiology. To doubt the fact was most rational, and many yet doubted. But a Society happily so imposing or influential, carried conviction to many minds ; and others ceased

to oppose what had received so high a sanction. Unhappily, the few of the medical profession who had the courage to oppose their mistaken notions to the conviction of the multitude of their brethren, were violently and even slanderously assailed, by some of the minor characters in this Society, whereby they seemed to become incorrigible.

J. M. This Subscription Society, like most others of the same kind, was defectively organized, and could not maintain a sufficient controul over the executive officers. Yet, as Dr. Walker was a professed Quaker, it was to be expected that his ways would be those of peace, and passive obedience. But, on the contrary, a spirit more than Roman, moved him to despise arrogantly all obedience to those above him, and to trample contumeliously upon those beneath him. Complaints of this conduct were soon made, quarrels ensued, and the house established by philanthropy was in an uproar.

R. J. S. The Resident Inoculator had, from the time of his election, abandoned every prospect of other medical practice, and devoted himself to the service of the Society and of Vaccination, with an enthusiasm and a zeal without example. At the Annual General Meeting, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, the thanks of the meeting were voted to him. After this, such envy and so much calumny were stirred up against him, among the minor characters of the Society, as to induce his friends to

call a special meeting of the Council. In the great fire at Salisbury Square, the Central House had been reduced to ruins, the Committees could no longer meet there, but the Resident Inoculator continued all his share of the business of the Society among the ruins. Inoculations, examinations, and supplying of matter did not cease.

House of the Medical Society of London, Bolt Court,
Fleet Street, January the 15th, 1806.

‘At a special meeting of the Committee called for the purpose of considering the conduct of Dr. Walker as Resident Inoculator and Secretary since his election—present, Mr. Ring in the chair, Mr. Blair, Mr. Field, Dr. Squire, Dr. Buxton, Mr. Fox, Dr. Adams, Mr. Paytherus, Mr. Leese, Dr. Marcet, Mr. Edward Leese, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cordell, Mr. Upton, Dr. Yelloley, Mr. Aikin, Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. Hurlock, Mr. Jones.’

‘Resolved, That Dr. Walker, since his election by the Council to the office of Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary, has exhibited great zeal and diligence in attending to the inoculation of patients at the Central House, and at other stations of this Society; and that he has also used great exertions in spreading vaccine inoculation in villages around the metropolis. These efforts, together with the

correctness with which he has conducted his inoculations, the efficacy attending the matter which he has distributed, and his care of the affairs of the Medical Council, in the discharge of the duty of Secretary, intitle him to the confidence of the Council.'

Bolt Court, Fleet Street, May 1st, 1806.

'The Directors appointed a Committee of four of their members to attend to the business of the annual festival. The Medical Council appointed an equal number of their Board, to cooperate with the said Committee.'

'The Directors resolved that the Clergy of different denominations be solicited to favour the Society with their kind and useful services, by preaching charity sermons, and thereby giving publicity to the Institution, and benefiting the finances. The Medical Council resolved that it be left to the Committee for managing the festival, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, if they shall think proper.'

'These were the last legal joint acts of the Board of Directors and Medical Council; for, after this, these two Committees fell into intestine disputes; and in these, each body, or board, became diminished one-third of their appointed number; and the broken boards were never afterwards completed. A splendid

festival was, however, produced, Vice-Patron, his Royal Highness the Duke of York taking the chair, on Dr. Jenner's birth-day, the 17th of May; but no charity sermons ensued.'

'On the 25th of June, a Special General Court was holden at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Society, and to remedy its defects or abuses; which appointed a Committee to consider the best means of reducing the expenditure, and improving the finances of the Society; and also to consider whether any and what alterations of the existing regulations can be adopted, with advantage to the general interests of the Society.'

J. M. 'Committees and general meetings of the Subscribers were frequently assembled, to compose these differences, but in vain; for the high-minded Quaker dissented from the opinions of Dr. Jenner, disobeyed the medical regulations of the Society, and published openly (not furtively followed, J. W.), a mode of practice different from that which he was instructed to follow.'

Extract from the Archives of the Royal College of Physicians, Warwick Lane, London.

"Two different modes have been adopted in taking the matter of inoculation from the vaccinated subject: one, by making punctures round the outer part of the pock; the other, by removing the crust or scab from the centre of the pock, wiping out the fluid beneath it, and then taking the matter, indiscriminately, from any part of the whole

substance of the pock. These two different modes are used by men eminent in vaccination : the former by Dr. Jenner, the latter by Dr. Walker."

J. M. ' His method of taking lymph was to cut open the vesicle, and to wipe out the contents with lint, in order to procure the fresh secretion.'

J. W. Very incorrect. — (Vide preceding Report of the Royal College of Physicians.)

J. M. ' This harsh treatment of infants was the reverse of that which he was directed to employ.'

J. W. This harsh treatment is as severe or cruel as that of cutting the nails or hair; the vaccine pock being as insensitve throughout its substance, as is the hair throughout its length.

J. M. ' And as he was unalterable in his resolutions, it was at length deemed requisite to remove him.'

J. W. By whom? by Mr. Moore and the other confederates. The veteran president of the London Medical Society in the chair, at the anniversary dinner of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, Dr. James Sims, now resident at Bath, declared, that he had been my greatest opponent on the election of a Resident Inoculator to the Jennerian Society; but that he had joined in my support against the confederacy formed against me, and

offered me £. 1000 for the damages that would be awarded to me, if I would prosecute them for the conspiracy. The high-minded Quaker refused to proceed against the conspirators.

The following is an extract from my successful remonstrance to the Society, on my detection of the furtive proceedings of the conspirators.

*‘ To the Members of the Royal Jennerian Society,
the respectful Memorial of JOHN WALKER,
your Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary.*

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ When, more than six months ago, notice was given of an intention of submitting, to a Special General Court, a motion for dismissing me from your service, I took the liberty of making, I believe, a modest appeal to you, and a much injured character was hereby rescued from destruction. Since then I have gone on inoculating many hundreds in your service, and supplying thousands of charges of matter to different parts of the empire and of the world.’——

‘ Notwithstanding these honourable testimonials (pages 38, 39, 40), charges against my professional conduct have been entered on the Books of the Society; and when I presented my reply, and requested that it might also be

recorded, this was absolutely refused me; it was not even allowed to be read. On my being put on my examination on the printed charges, which had been sent to every member of the Council, I requested my defence to be printed and issued in like manner: this also was refused. I was immediately put upon my trial, and having written interrogations presented to me, I answered in writing at the time; but, while it was yet under consideration, I was ordered to withdraw, and my accuser permitted to stay in the room, sitting in judgment on my case. What flagrant violation of justice in a country like this! I have scarcely seen more arbitrary measures in the outrages I have been witness to in France and the enslaved dominions of Turkey.

‘ I think it right also to lay before you, the extraordinary circumstance that certain terms have been offered me, *on the 14th instant*, if I would but consent to desert the honourable post where you have fixed me; in other words, if I would resign.

1. “ The proceedings in the Medical Council to be withdrawn.

2. “ Dr. Walker to present his resignation.

3. “ The Medical Council and Society to pass a vote of thanks for his zeal and assiduity in furnishing the numerous applicants with matter,

4. "And to present Dr. Walker a sum of £. 105, as a token of their opinion of his zeal in the service of the Institution."

'And will not such proceedings rouse an honest indignation in the breasts of my countrymen?—For myself, after the generous support I have received in your *general* meetings, I should have felt myself guilty of ingratitude to my protectors, if I had yielded to the offer. No, gentlemen, no! with these, I hope, just sentiments of honour, I cannot resign my situation. I must keep at my post until dismissed, which seems likely soon to take place, unless, aroused by a sense of justice, you come to demand a fair trial for your indefatigable servant, who, I trust, is this day the most persecuted subject in the British Empire.

' Respectfully,

' J. W.'

' Salisbury Square,
23d of Seventh Month, 1806.'

P. S. 'The meeting is to be held at the "Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, on Friday the 25th day of July, instant, at one o'clock precisely." The reason of my being so late in presenting this memorial is, my having been lulled into a false security, by having read to men, on the 17th instant (or rather the 18th, for it was past midnight when I was called in),

only a part of the resolutions. The most threatening ones, then concealed from me, I have since obtained only by accident; without which, I believe, I should not have taken the liberty of thus obtruding any part of my case on your attention.'

J. M. ' Though the question was completely foreign to polemics; yet the religious professions of the subscribers seemed to influence their votes; (knows all qualities! J. W.) for a great majority of the Episcopalians, Dissenters, and Freethinkers agreed in the deposition of Dr. Walker; but the Quakers were the staunch supporters of a delinquent of their own sect. In this beneficent Society, they were even at first somewhat numerous; and many others of this persuasion had latterly hastened to subscribe; whose charity was simultaneous with the perilous condition of Walker. At all general meetings, their broad-brimmed hats shaded the boards; for their schismatic assiduity was most conspicuous, though their primitive meekness was indiscernible. In support of their friend, they argued sily, and voted almost unanimously. Yet, in spite of this contentious pertinacity, the turbulent Quaker, on the motion of Dr. Jenner, was dismissed from his office, and peace was restored.

J. W. James Moore knows that this statement is not true;* for, he himself seconded

* At this place I yield to the temptation of exhibiting some specimens of lism, without however attempting to so neatly insinuate them into my, avowedly, egoistic publication, as the similar specimens of self blazonment of the man 'deeply imbued in

the motion for my dismissal at a General Court, (July 25th, 1806), and the decision was exactly

medical science' are introduced in his History of Vaccination. The example of the French Bishop so unresentingly taking reproof, somewhat similar to what I have here levelled at him, (J. M.) and the admiration of the Italian lady, daughter of Count Beccaria, the humane writer on Crimes and Punishments, of that Christian principle which would prevent the aristocracy of talent, even, far more insolent than that of rank or riches, though infinitely more endurable, as well as more tolerant, than the sanctimonious or Pharisaical egoism of the religious sectaries, from assuming dictatorial importance, may afford a good lesson to those who can take it. *Allons donc sans façon*, and, in whatever round-about kind of way.—One of the Librarians of the London Institution (Upcot), in his cabinet of curiosities, shewed a party of my friends, such a collection of autographs as they had never seen in their own different countries. He has the signatures of all the kings and queens of England in regular succession, from I know not what period of the Tudors, as well as those of a multitude of remarkable characters of this and other countries. I have had the pleasure of contributing to his collection the autographs of a variety of characters here, in every station, from Royal, Archiepiscopal, &c. hearths to that of the Farmer's Boy, and some also of notoriety in the late revolutionary movements on the continent. Upcot had rescued my name from much calumny and slander in the article Walker in the Biography of living Authors, by informing the editor that he must, in justice to me, cancel much of what was already printed, where however enough still remains to shew me '*ex pede, Herculem*'—*ut ex pede, Asinum, aut Canem*, what animal had been there. The calumniating cynic was one of the confederates with James Moore, in 1806, to effect my ruin; and his style is so peculiar, that, 'poor man,' when he anonymously praises himself, the eulogist is at once revealed. If I had the signature of Moses or of Memnon, I ought to present it to the man who brushed such filthy cob-

the reverse of what he asserts. Besides, Dr. Jenner is yet living; but, the old gentleman

webs from my name, in a work far more attractive of public notice than all the janglings of Iatrists. I presented to him specimens of Gregoire and Beccaria also, but reserved the following correspondence.

À JULIE BECCARIA de Milan.

En demandant de moi d'écrire un sentiment comme une marque de souvenir. Voila ce que tu as éveillé dans mon coeur. Ah si je pouvois, enfin, y arriver que tout iroit bien.

De sentir la principe vraie et evangelique de l'égalité dans le cœur est d'y avoir la base de tout devoir social—et de sentir la resignation à la Providence est d'avoir arrivé à la vraie culte. Porte te bien, mon amie tres chere et bien aimé,

JOHN WALKER.

Paris 28^{me} du viij^{me} 1797.

Les paroles que tu m'a ecrites portent la consolation dans mon ame. Je tacherai que ces maximes sacrées germent dans mon coeur, pour mon profit, mon bonheur et le bien de mes freres. Quand a toi, en particulier, Je benirai le bon Dieu d'avoir fait ta connoissance, je conserverai ton souvenir par les sentimens les plus fraternels.——JULIE BECCARIA.

Paris, 10 Fructidor, an. 5^{me} de la Liberté.

Au Citoyen GREGOIRE, Conseil des Cinq-Cens.

Mon cher Ami !

Au temps que ta conduite generale envers moi, un etranger, a etè douce, bonne et vraiment fraternelle—J'en suis sensible; elle m'a soulagé—Je vais remplir la tache penible de me plaindre en ce qu'il me semble que tu m'as deux fois manqué la parole. Sans que j'ai cherehé tel faveur tu m'as promis un billet a l'Institut National et une bonne place. Ceux deux choses j'ai obtenu par la bonté d'un autre membre.

prevailed on to be the mover, and whom James Moore knows he had the assurance to second,

Négligé par toi il me sembloit que tu avois cause de rougir en me voyant. Mais il me faut souvenir, et je me souviens, que tu es chargé avec les affaires législatives et onéreuses de ta nation; tu pouvois oublier une telle petite chose, si on peut conter pour petite la promesse d'un honnête homme.

Je m'ai expliqué assez fortement sur l'affaire des mes papiers envoyés aux vos deux conseils, et tu m'as promis de t'y intéresser, et de ne me permettre pas de perdre mon travail et mes 36 francs. L'objet est cher à mon cœur, et si tu ne peux t'y donner pour un moment, il me faut chercher un autre moyen d'obtenir la Justice; car, je ne peux pas encore me trouver content de sentir pour toujours les mains des vos inspecteurs sur la bouche de ton ami bien affectionné, mais bien affligé.

JOHN WALKER.

Boulevards de Montmartre, 30^{me} du viij^{me}, 1797.

N. B. Gregoire, without making any further promises, took care in future (unsolicitedly) to send me the ticket in time.

Paris, le 26 Vendem. An 6.

J'ai parlé mon cher Walker aux Inspecteurs de la salle et fait toutes les démarches possibles pour te procurer satisfaction. Je n'ai réussi à rien, mais ce n'est pas ma faute:

On a défendu de publier ton ouvrage,

Salue fraternel. Je t'embrasse,

GREGOIRE.

Au Citoyen, JOHN WALKER,

Boulevards de Montmartre, No. 1044, à Paris.

Yet a little more egoism—I offer it in plain English, with an attempt, perhaps also, to exhibit some little knowledge, though not much of a learned spirit, of human dealings, in descanting on certain manners, philosophising à la Moore.

though not an acknowledged member of the Medical Council, is deceased.

Having charged the author with making statements which he knows to be untrue, I am induced here to offer some observations on a mode of adjusting disputes, pushed, as in the present instance, far beyond the ordinary bounds of common courtesy, a senseless mode (seeing that superstition no longer attaches the idea of the interference of the Divinity on such occasions on behalf of the injured) of horridly barbarous description; I mean, the resort to a duel. James Moore knows that there is no danger of being called to account in this way by a Quaker, however unjustly he may have treated him. The Quaker, on the other hand, knows as well, that there is no danger of any challenge being sent to himself, as the hero would only render himself ridiculous by the gasconade. Having spent some time very pleasantly in messes military and naval; in the gaiety of conversation, the officers would sometimes pleasantly observe, that the Doctor had quite the advantage of them; he might say what he liked; no one would ever think of calling him to account for any expression he might make use of; while they must mind their p's and q's every where; must never do any thing ungentlemanly. I observed to them, that I felt the full force of their observations; but that I hoped, that if ever they found me take the advantage of my peaceable profession, to be guilty of any impertinence, they would kick me out of the mess without hesitation: and I rather think, in the present dispute, were the combatants of the same mess, the defender would feel quite as easy on his seat as his assailant. But happily, when individuals go to throw their disputes before the public through the press, the right of further self-vindication is abandoned in the act; their appeal is made to the public, and the reception they there obtain is their punishment or their reward. It is to be lamented, that the men who are entrusted with public office, Members of Parliament for instance, sometimes forget that the public affairs, and all their movements therein, are

J. W. Was the Resident Inoculator, then, in all instances, obedient to the instructions of the Medical Council? I sufficiently value the approbation of every individual who may unprejudicedly take the trouble of reading this Reply, to tell him what had been my conduct, when, to my utter astonishment, the most motley confederacy that was ever formed, of the mistaken and the machinating, was revealed to me by my friends in the Society, as secretly at work to ruin me.

Being a member of the Medical Council at the time of our advertising for a Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary, and there being no law against a member becoming a candidate, I offered my services, underwent the appointed examination of a medical Committee, and was found eligible. After this, on a night of my absence, the Council resolved,

not theirs, individually; that it is indecent to let private or personal considerations mingle therewith. A member who resents any attack upon his character in the House, as a private or personal affair, totally forgets the dignity of his office. Such member may figure in a bear-garden. He is out of his place in pretending to mingle in the business of enacting laws for the maintenance of social order, for the support of the very existence of civilized society. If he presume to challenge the member who he thinks has offended him in the House, he ought to be immediately dismissed from the Senate; his constituents ought not to send him up again till he avow himself sensible of his transgression.

That the Resident Inoculator and Secretary cannot be a member of the Medical Council. This I thought was not fair; this condition of the medical officer for the Central House not existing when I submitted to the examination: but I kept silent till the meeting after the election, when the preceding regulation being offered for confirmation, I opposed it, on the principle just mentioned. I believe some of them saw in my resistance, something like the poor feeble old Montalto, at once standing firm, and some inches higher than he had heretofore done among the Cardinals, before their election of him as Pope Sextus V. and when he found that they were for discovering some errors in their proceedings, calling out with a loud voice, that all was correct, and himself commencing the *Te Deum laudamus* in the Vatican.

I withdrew, to give them the opportunity of discussing the business, remarking, that they knew not whether I valued more my being a member of the Council, or the Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary; and on my return, the minutes of the former meeting were confirmed, with the exception of the prohibitory regulation. Being then informed that I had been elected, I immediately resigned my seat as a member of the Council.

On the next meeting, they ‘ Resolved, That

the Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary cannot be a member of the Medical Council; that no card or printed paper be issued by the Secretary of this Board from this house, without the direction of the Medical Council, no report having been made upon it.'

Which of the poets is it that says, 'Man, dressed up in a little brief authority, does strut and play such tricks among his fellow men, as make the angels weep?' I think the picture must be from the pencil of Shakspeare. When an individual does this of himself, it is at his own peril, whether censure or chastisement ensue. It is often otherwise in popular assemblies and republican governments. Intriguing and overbearing members in office in these often individually escape responsibility, while virtually carrying evil measures, in being ostensibly mingled with the multitude of their colleagues. I have known a respectable practitioner, after losing many hours of his nightly repose, and covering some leaves of paper in remonstrance with the Medical Council, on a measure which they had chosen to adopt, and by which he felt himself aggrieved, bring the Council to rescind their resolution. Of another practitioner, his name entered on the minutes to be read at the general meeting, it is announced in full council, that a child he had vaccinated six or seven weeks since, is now lying ill of the Small-pox, and a commit-

tee of members residing and practising, as well as he, in a western part of the metropolis, is appointed to examine into the case, which may be a subject of unrestrained gossipment for them, dressed up in a little brief authority, even *extra muros*, of the Medical Council, who appointed them without the practitioner whom it most concerned being consulted.

How comfortable must have been the situation of the Medical Secretary and Resident Inoculator under such a Council! Practitioners, both in town and country, addressed inquiries to him, sometimes because of his great experience, they said; therefore, to have shewn these to the Council would have been a breach of confidence in him towards the inquirer: He answered them of himself. When not under such restraint, he exhibited any letter of inquiry to the Medical Council, a majority of them, timid and inexperienced men in Vaccination, were pretty sure to do away the confidence which the inquirer had obtained from the Resident Inoculator's reply to his letter; the Medical Secretary was pretty sure to be directed to recommend to the practitioner the re-inoculation of the subject, whom the Resident Inoculator, from the description of the case, had previously pronounced protected. He was not so submissive to any

hint given him by any individual member of the Medical Council, particularly when the feelings of the family of the "patient" were to be agitated by such compliance.

A member of the Medical Council, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, calling one day at the Central House, he shewed him the following note he had just made in the Register; on which the member said, 'That's right; there's a challenge to the Council; and I doubt not but you can support it.'

*Extract from the Register of the Inoculations,
No. 2570.*

"A member of the Medical Council, on seeing this subject, when examined, having said he would re-inoculate it, because of the broken and uncertain appearance of the Pock, the Resident Inoculator notices it; because, in the assurance of the protection being complete, he declined alarming the apprehensions of its friends by such experiment."

By the conspiracies formed against him in the Society, he was vilified at the public meetings, where with difficulty he obtained a hearing when present, two of his opponents rising, perhaps at the same instant, to prevent it; when absent, defended only by friends, too simple and honourable to suspect the machi-

nations forming against him. In later times, the proceedings of the Society are of better and more honourable feature, the calumniators have retired from it, and for the present he consigns to Lethe the recollection and the record of much of his former sufferings, now so amply compensated for by the resuscitated association.

R. J. S. 'July 25th, 1806. The opponents of the Resident Inoculator, attempting to obtain his dismissal at a General Court, were found in a minority.

August 8th, he resigned (on condition, only, that they would abandon their attempt to obtain his deposition by a ballót, in which his friends could no longer be heard in his defence, J. W.); but, at the same time, he offered to the Society a continuation of his services till they should elect a successor.'

J. M. 'It was necessary to elect without delay a Resident Medical Officer; and a young Irish Surgeon, unprovided for, started up as a candidate. He was intimate with a learned Physician of great weight in the Society, who possessed many estimable qualities; but was so warmly attached to his friends, that he was blind to their failings. From this weakness he yielded to the solicitations of the youth; and, as the duty was light, he recommended him as a person qualified for the office. This candidate was successful in his

canvas, for he was prepossessing in his address, and in every thing the reverse of Dr. Walker. But all extremes are disqualifications. The new Vaccinator was jocund and volatile, and fancied himself a poet; though his faint inspirations were only produced by the bewitching juice of the little western flower called Love in Idleness, (knows all qualities!) He hated the trammels of business, and always had a ready gibe to flout at order: so, when mothers brought their children early in the morning to be vaccinated, he was sometimes fast asleep; and when they carried them late, he had perhaps strolled abroad. Even when seated seriously at home, the drudgery of registering cases was apt to be postponed, while he was listlessly rhyming a piteous sonnet to his sempstress.* Such a character was far from irreclaimable; but the Vaccine might have languished long, and the Small-Pox might have made wasteful havoc, before the boiling spirits of this juvenile Hibernian could be cooled down to the medical point.' (The Pharmacologist is witty. How pungent the effusion! It smells of the shop. J. W.)

R. J. S. ' It was in contemplation to obtain Government support of the Society, and a diploma of Doctor of Medicine was purchased from the University of St. Andrew, for a youth related to one of the Ministry. Sept.

* The sempstress has always an operation to perform, before she can put one single stitch into her work, more difficult than that for which the ' twae chiels' are in the habit of receiving gold or notes. It is easier to perform the whole business of Vaccination than it is to thread a needle.

3d, 1806, on the young man's entering upon his office, his predecessor furnished him with matter between glasses and on ivory points, when a patient arriving, proper to inoculate from, the ex-inoculator took the matter away, which he had prepared for his successor, remarking how satisfactory it must be to him to obtain it in a fluid state from its source. He made a note of the progress of the inoculation in his patient, proposing to notice the event on all his patients now under inoculation. The young man, who had been a military officer, was unacquainted with professional medical etiquette; he was badly advised by the financial Secretary, a sort of attorney, who had accompanied him; and said that he was directed to take the whole business upon himself. Dr. Walker's friends, wishing to secure his further services in Vaccination to the public, had held a preparatory meeting on the 21st of August, and on the 25th had formed a new Society, the London Vaccine Institution, in which several of his former opponents liberally united. Dr. Walker's successor having refused him the opportunity of assuring the mothers, who had entrusted their children to his care, of the completion of their protection, he was obliged to take a new place in the neighbourhood, where the mothers bring-

ing their children might have the satisfaction of his pronouncing upon them. Other children were, at the same time, brought for inoculation; the business went on, and Salisbury Court still continues to be a great central station of the London Vaccine Institution.'

J. M. ' Jenner often communicated to me his distress confidentially, for I had long sympathized with him in all his troubles.'

J. W. And thy goodness, James! (for one may now venture to attempt a parody, though the Habeas Corpus Act be suspended), thy goodness shall be like unto bread cast upon the waters, which shall swim after many days. *Courage donc, mon ami, En peu tu en verras l'épreuve; en peu nous en verrons l'épreuve.*

J. M. ' It was evident, that a Society thus conducted, could do but little good; and that if more efficacious measures were not pursued, the Vaccine could make but slow progress against an unceasing opposition. I therefore suggested, that instead of trusting any longer to a Subscription Society, which had been found replete with difficulties, he should endeavour to make the business of Vaccination a national concern.'

J. W. And thereby hangs a tale! Now for the looking-glass and its reflections — what subjects for phantasmagoria! wheels within wheels in the machinery! Look into the magic lantern: there you shall see what you shall see!

Statesmen moving one way, and seeming to look another, like the watermen rowing under London on the bridge. Doctors helping the Statesman in Palace Yard to contrive a new Cow-house, and bringing pails to catch the milk. Chosen vessels, favourites, kept apart to receive the richest of the vaccine fluid — the National Cream, There you shall see how John Bull never heeds them; grazes on unconcernedly; does not attempt to break through the slight fences contrived to hide the foundations of the stable from his view. It may be said of this National Cow-house, as is recorded of Solomon's Temple, 'that there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house, while it was building.' At least, the sounds have not yet produced any great reverberation in St. Stephen's Chapel, the great building, which the growlers call an Augean Stable, by Palace Yard.

When the veteran statesman, George Rose, had given notice in the House of his having a plan to propose for the furtherance of Vaccination, the popular Institutions became alarmed for their charitable establishments, and waited on him at his house in Palace Yard. The London Vaccine Institution prepared a petition to the Parliament, which was presented by Sir Thomas Turton. A deputation from the Society, including a member of the

Lower House and a Fellow of the Royal College, waited on the Statesman. The Doctor recommended to him to consider what an injury to the public charities, competent to effect all that was required, his proposed Government Establishment might be; how its tendency would be to repress those generous feelings, which were the pride of the British nation; but the Statesman had a little junta of the medical profession, and a sort of a lawyer, in another parlour, at the time, who saw the project of a Government Establishment through a medium different from that of the deputation of the London Vaccine Institution. Some of the members of the secret junta were afterwards disappointed in their expectations respecting the appointments in the New Establishment. But not so with James Moore; he had claims on the Government, which nothing could withstand. *En voila le vrais histoire.*

A member of the Royal College of Surgeons, high in the confidence of a lady in the Heraldic sense of the word, that is, of noble family, informed me of her intention of visiting the Levant; that Government would furnish her a frigate; that he wished, at her request, to obtain her a confidential female to accompany her, and asked my assistance in the business. He afterwards shewed me some

letters he had received from her Ladyship at Ascalon. The late Sir John Moore had not any where a greater admirer than he found in this lady. She had younger brothers under his direct care in the Peninsula; and when he fell at Corunna, she endeavoured to appease her grief, by cherishing the hope that his merits might be acknowledged by Parliament, through a public and liberal grant to his surviving relations. ‘What is your opinion (said she to my friend the surgeon) of Mr. Moore?’ ‘Though I may not immediately have any direct charge against him; yet I have seen enough of him (from his conduct in the Jennerian Society) to oblige me to conclude, that he is a man incapable of any thing great.’ ‘It is some satisfaction, but rather a sad one to me, to find that that is your opinion; for I have had also the mortification to be obliged to make a somewhat similar conclusion respecting him. I sent for him, to consult with him on what ought to be done to obtain from the nation a striking acknowledgment of the merits of his late gallant brother. Flattered by the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he told me, very briefly, he had been with the Minister, who had signified to him the intention of Government of making a grant or provision for the family.—Yes, Mr. Moore (said the lady) Mr. Percival, who has done you the

great honour of an interview, no doubt will think of you. In some obscure way you will obtain some sort of pension, and the remembrance of the hero who has obtained it for you will be lost in the doling of it out to you.'

I have been informed that the Minister felt some objection to the expence of £.3000 per annum for the support of the National Vaccine Establishment, but that the experienced statesman, George Rose, a man so necessary to Government on many important occasions, and through every change of time and circumstance, brought the business through the House. Under the name of Sub-Director, the brother of the General got an annual salary of, I think, £.500; while Jenner, the Director, shared none of the loaves and fishes obtained by the Statesman, for his worse than supernumerary Vaccine Institution in the metropolis. I say worse, because, contrary from what happens in the popular Institutions, applicants, supplied with the matter of this Establishment, on its failing them, cannot ascertain who made the selection of it; the Inoculator being engaged, perhaps, at a labour, or any other description of suffering, an apprentice, or assistant, undertakes this most important part of the whole business of Vaccination; and, private patients of their Inoculators help to swell the numbers of the Annual

Report of their Vaccinations. The £. 3000 per annum has yet not secured the constant attendance or service of one single Inoculator.

J. M. ‘ In the National Vaccine Establishment, Dr. Jenner was first elected Director ; and, as he resided in the country, by his recommendation the author of this work was chosen Assistant Director. But an unfortunate misunderstanding arose between Dr. Jenner and the Board, which I, in vain, strove to compose. In consequence of which, Dr. Jenner declined the office of Director, and I was nominated in his stead.’

J. W. Many a man, under similar circumstances, in whom the *mens sibi conscia recti* was less predominant than in James Moore, would have shrunk from the acceptance of the office of Director, under the apprehension of being likened unto the fowl (no fool !) of I know not what genus or species in ornithology, which Dr. Jenner so well described in his paper to the Royal Society : I mean the cuckoo.

Here had I laid down my pen on the reply to James Moore ; but as the precept, ‘ *Nil nisi bonum de mortuis,*’ has not restrained the very learned author from calumniating the memory of the deceased, as well as the ways of the living, I must offer a little of the biography of [the author of Medical Botany, and principal founder of Vaccination in the metropolis, whence it has been so happily diffused through every quarter of the world.

The following is the sceleratic attack on the memory of Dr. Woodville :

J. M. In a few years he fell a victim to intoxicating liquors, swallowed, as was believed, to alleviate a fixed melancholy, which proceeded from an unhappy deed perpetrated in early life.

Biography of Dr. Woodville.

J. W. From the public Grammar School of our native town (Cockermouth), Woodville, a young Quaker, had just been removed, and placed behind the counter of an apothecary, on the side of the street directly opposite my father's house ; when, having learnt to read and spell, and say the *long* assembly's catechism by rote, I was sent to the same school, at six years of age, to learn the more easily comprehensible rules of Lily on a dead language. He had several coeval apprentices in the town, of the same profession, and soon, I remember well, he was not too conceited to appeal to his little neighbour school-boy, in disputing with his brother Esculapianinos on the rules of grammar. But, is not this, à la Moore, bringing forward the puff-ball ? Let us pass on then to the man's estate of the author of the Medical Botany. He had graduated, travelled on the Continent, and returned to his native home ; when, residing at his mother's, at a neighbouring village, after midnight, the rest of the

family being gone to bed, he heard the tread and low toned voices of men hovering about the premises, who seemed to take their stand by the window of the room in which he was sitting. On his calling out to them they made no answer; but, on his going to the kitchen with his light, to see if all was safe there, a fowling piece loaded with shot in his hand, one of them coming up to the window, which looked into a private yard, he renewed his call to them, when moving forwards and backwards without making any answer, they appeared evidently reconnoitering. Coming again close up to the window, he called out, 'If you don't be gone I'll shoot you;' and on presenting the piece, he actually broke the window with the muzzle of it, and in the agitation of the moment involuntarily pulled the trigger, when a poor innocent youth immediately fell. He was related to a maid servant in the house, and had accompanied his friend, another young man, a soldier, their first cousin, by appointment, to take his leave of her previous to his setting out for the army the next morning. These worthy young men had taken a cheerful glass with some friends in the town, and not been punctual to the appointment. They were so much past the time, that the young woman had given them up, and gone to bed.

: A medical character, who can; as well as

Dr. Jenner, sport on his finger a brilliant mark of Imperial favour, the Assistant Director of the Royal Jennerian Society, had, in his History of Vaccination (in which the name of so great a character as Woodville could not be omitted), attempted to give the history of the melancholy catastrophe just detailed, but without the atrocious malignity or frigid apathy of the man ‘deeply imbued with medical science.’ (*Par parenthese*, is there then some fitness in the observations of a late flighty statesman of morbid irritability, so contrary to what was sung by the Swan of the Thames ?

‘ A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierrean spring.’

POPE.

‘ Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thorough-bred metaphysician. It comes nearer to the cold malignity of a wicked spirit, than to the frailties and passions of a man.’

‘ The Geometricians and the Chemists bring, the one from the dry bones of their diagrams, and the other from the soot of their furnaces, dispositions that make them wiser than indifferent about those feelings and habitudes which are the supports of the moral world.’

BURKE.’

It may have been dishonourable, cowardly, unjust, in the man ‘deeply imbued in medical science,’ to tread on the paws of a dead lion, which, if he had been living, might have made the trampler tremble by a shake of his mane;

yet, 'deeply imbued' as is James Moore in medical science, and although Edmund Burke, whose genius he says is incontestible, might have discovered 'incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil,' in his violating the sanctuary of the dead, the silence of the grave, let us hope of him that he is only the character he has taken upon himself to pronounce his Irish surgeon 'not cooled down to the medical point' to be—a character far from irreclaimable)—*Allons-mon parenthese est fini.*

Dr. Thornton had stated and printed, that the melancholy event had happened on a clear moon-light night, as if Woodville might have seen and known who the seeming assailants of his house were at the time. But, on my informing him that, at the very time, a party of us, Cumberland youths, after a festive supper, were beating up with terriers the thickets and bushes of the hills and dales of that country, in search of those animals so destructive to the hen-roost, and that though a frosty, it was a cloudy or misty night, with snow enough on the ground, but only at a distance from the town or village, to light us through our nocturnal expedition, he cancelled the sheet, and afterwards thanked me for preserving him from obtaining the name of a detractor of the dead.

Already, in the vindication of an old friend, I feel that *Jamque opus eregi* for which the

liberal of the profession will give me credit. It will make them tolerate, perhaps, with some indulgence, the egoism of a man who, tossed about the world rather *eccentrically* nearly half a century since he first left his native hearth, is now put upon the defence of his professional character—that is of his bread. I shall have afforded them a gratification scarcely in the power of any other individual—the gratification of seeing rescued the good name of a late estimable character from the misrepresentations of the Calumniator.

I now conclude on this departed character, ‘*mourant en Socrate*,’ as I heard Lafisse well express it, at a public sitting of the *Société de Médecine de Paris*, in his *Eloge de Vicq d’Azyr*, in alluding to the patient sufferings of Baillie, Mayor of Paris, at the time of his death, yet without withholding the expression of the wish—that, when the time shall arrive, when we may wish to get rid even of the faintest recollections of the feuds and animosities, wherein we reciprocally attempted the discomfiture or harassment of the opponent, ‘or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern,’ when the dust shall return to the earth—the wish that our latter end may be like his.

I conclude with presenting the information I

have derived directly from the officers of the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospital.

Dr. Adams, the successor of Dr. Woodville, as Physician to the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospital, informs me, that in conversing with him a little before his death, he complained to him of medical men addressing him as they would their own patients, even expressing hopes of his recovery, whilst they must know, that he could not be insensible of the impossibility of such event.—A few days before his decease, his friend Coleman, Professor at the Veterinary College, playing at chess with him at the hospital, the arrival of Mr. Greatrex, an undertaker, was announced. On his entering, the Doctor requested him to sit down, saying, the game was nearly finished. “Mr. Greatrex, there was a misunderstanding between you and me in my settling with you on leaving Ely Place, and I am desirous of showing you that I am at peace with you, as I hope to die in peace with all men. I am just on the point of departing, have but very few days to live, and wish to arrange with you the order of my funeral.” The astonished undertaker had never before been so addressed; hoped the Doctor was quite mistaken, that he might yet live many years.—“Many of my friends, Mr. Greatrex, address me in this way; and were I young, I might wish a restoration to health,

but the system is done—a return to health and vigour is impossible. Having been brought up a Quaker, I wish to be buried amongst them, and in their plain way, to avoid every unnecessary expence. You will therefore now consider the amount of the necessary disbursements for the occasion, and I will discharge them. It will save some trouble to my executors.”

The following tribute to departed worth, presented to me by the author, I had intended to make extracts from ; but finding myself incapable, I give it entire. It must overwhelm the Calumniator, and may be a good lesson to him in future.

An Address delivered at the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospitals, on Wednesday the 3d of April, 1805, previous to the Funeral of William Woodville, M. D. Physician to that Institution, who died there on Tuesday the 26th of March, 1805.
By ANTHONY HIGHMORE, Secretary.

‘ There is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more soothing consolation to concern at the loss of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the history of their virtues. Whatever may have been the station

of any individual, his peculiar profession, or the general course of his occupations, these either furnish unequivocal testimonies to his fame, and transmit his character with sympathy and esteem to his nearest relatives, or hand it with eulogy and renown to the listening admiration of a remote posterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a centre from whence his public action or his private worth emanate, as radii, which expand to their distant circumference, as the congenial spirit of veneration and respect bear testimony to their justice, and magnify, but not exaggerate, their truth.

‘ Which of us, my respected friends, have not thus sympathised with the tears of sorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of distress? Who is there amongst all the sons of Adam, who has not borne the sighs of grief, and wept with those that weep?’

‘ We have here no common cause for our concern; the tribute of our tears is the last that we can offer to the merits of the man! the tribute of our respect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applause is the debt we owe to his fame!’

‘ It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent services since his introduction to

this humane Institution; and they seem to have reflected back the honour which they cast upon each other. As Patrons of this house of mercy, you have revered his skill, and duly appreciated his exertions in its cause: you have seen the energies of his mind devoted to its extension, and the fruits of his beneficial improvements have transmitted its name to remotest climes.

‘ His qualifications as a physician, and his merits as a man, were considered fourteen years ago by the ample patronage he received at his first introduction to the office which his decease has now vacated. His studies and researches in the science of medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made subservient to the cause in which he had thus engaged, and formed a considerable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itself to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by also taking the supervision and direction of its domestic household;—the regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced, remain as monuments of his skill, and as testimonies of his paternal regard.

‘ Five years after his introduction to this office he began the compilation, of which the first part has appeared, of a *History of Inoculation*, which ought to constitute a leading fea-

ture of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the design was impressed upon his mind, of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the most attentive investigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored which would contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his situation.

‘ Amongst his literary labours, which afforded no small assistance to his profession, and reputation to himself, and which offers a further testimony how deeply every part of the medical science was within the scope of his attention, was his work on *Medical Botany*—an accurate delineation of the science of plants, and a useful and pleasing inquiry into the vegetable kingdom : here he explored the forms and natures of the

“ Living herbs, beyond the powers
Of Botanists to number up their tribes.” THOMSON.

Whilst the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in studies which enlarged his own sphere of knowledge, and secured to him the well-earned honours of professional reputation, it will excite no surprise to find him zealously engaged in the discovery and adoption of *Vaccine Inoculation*. A discovery so fortunate for mankind, and which so immediately affected the advancement of the Institution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to

press for his mature investigation: as its course proceeded, he was enabled from his peculiar office, and was urged from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many essential observations and improvements, which tended to methodise the discovery, and to push its new-born light upon the world, to remove the suspicions of fear, and to promote and mature the blessings of security.'

'After the minutest experiment, and the most unequivocal testimonies of its success, it was to our departed friend that this Institution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the metropolis; and, as one of the branches of the establishment, to have been instrumental, superadded to the subjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and security to more than 17,000 persons, during the last six years; a number which, in addition to those which have received the same benefit from other Societies, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children, and their childrens children, to bless the name of Woodville, while they bless the name of Jenner.'

'What best characterised his medical genius, was the solidity of his conceptions, the caution of his measures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption, until he had ascertained their final effects:—it may without

exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who present us with such inestimable lessons in the study of public utility.'

'But his exertions and his fame, were neither limited by the narrow circuit of these walls, which now hold his silent remains—nor even by the expanded boundaries of the metropolis—nor yet by the shores which girt our United Kingdom; his reputation stretched to many, or most of the states of Europe; to the provinces of America, and to the Colonial Establishments of the Eastern and Western World:—from all these parts, his various correspondences, and particularly the earnest desire with which his presence was solicited at Paris, during the late Consulship, and granted by the British Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were sought and esteemed; to these he freely imparted the result of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice: and if such an intercourse diffused the character of his own talents, it also carried along with it the fame of this national Institution, to the remote corners of the globe.'

'Glorious must have been the inward satisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was thus guided under the blessing of Divine Providence, the great purposes of the Institution, whose principle he superintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itself, but by com-

binning the most effectual measures for protection against it, with the most ardent cooperation with other Societies, for its final extermination.'

'It is thus, through these men, that the formidable hydra, whose venom was the terror of our ancestors, has, in our time been devoted to its ruin; it is thus, that the monster of Peloponnesus no longer scatters devastation from every wound; these men have the modern glory of neutralising her virus, and mingling their labours with those of Hercules himself; they will commit her story to the records of former times; while the dark shade which once obscured the happiness of human life shall be dispelled by a noontide radiance, presenting to the admiring gaze of posterity, the characters of Jenner and of Woodville, written with a sun-beam!'

'Yet, notwithstanding these extensive powers, this public usefulness, this thirst for medical knowledge, this almost universal reputation, the modest diffidence of our departed friend, shrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almost forbade its voice; the silent consciousness of extensive merit, rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condescend in self-flattery to the cause;—he rejoiced to see the prosperity of his plans; but the delicate humility of his heart ascribed to a sublimer source, the dictation, and the glory.'

'If the esteem and approbation of a few

cordial friends were the limits of his ambition— if he preferred not to barter a jewel of so inestimable a price, for the transitory breath of popular fame, it is for those friends to dwell upon his virtues; and now that his humility does not repress their zeal, to furnish the triumph of applause;—they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common; they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarnish by exaggeration !

‘ As a public officer of this house, his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but, rather extended by the benevolence of his heart. His unwearied regard to the comfort and safety of those committed to his care—his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convalescent, procured him their respect and gratitude—and his punctual regularity, and affectionate interest in the welfare of the household over which he was the deputed guardian and general visitor, has left an example for his successor, until the house itself shall be removed:—happy, thrice happy, if that successor shall tread his path, and transfer to himself the remnant of his fame !’

‘ Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendship, and ennobled by

the self-possession of that *mens sibi conscia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart; which upholds in sorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of prosperity—we may reflect with satisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before some of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow, and to meet him where tears and sorrows shall be wiped away.’

R. J. S. ‘On the 18th of February, 1807, the Committee for altering the regulations of the Society recommended the consolidation of the two Boards. If thereby the Medical Resident became released from the duties of Secretary, a proportionate deduction from his salary was of course, they said, to take place.’

‘The Secretary of the financial Board now became the Secretary of the Society. He resigned his situation at the close of 1808. The Resident Inoculator soon found himself under the necessity of following his example. From the impoverishment of the finances, from the falling off of the inoculations, and consequently of the necessary supplies of matter, the lease, fixtures, and furniture of the Central House were disposed of, the business of the Institution was removed first to Bolt Court in Fleet Street, afterwards to a private house in Newgate Street. Eventually all proceedings of the Society were formally suspended in

1810. Year after year passing away without any statement being rendered to the Society of the funds, without any renewal of accountable officers, some of the old members, at length, in 1813, determined on its resuscitation.'

' They commenced with holding daily conferences, to which they publicly invited their fellow-members, and the advocates of vaccination.'

Advertisements inserted in the Morning Papers.

" Certain Life Governors and other members of the Royal Jennerian Society wishing to renew its exertions in the great and humane cause of vaccination, have agreed to hold conferences on the best mode of effecting such desirable work without delay, and hereby invite all their fellow-members to the same, with the request that they will introduce to them any friends of vaccination that may consent to accompany them. The small-pox yet continues to rage in the metropolis, and to be thence diffused throughout the empire. The company of the advocates of vaccination to the conferences will be agreeable and encouraging. They will commence at 12 o'clock on the 21st instant, at No. 6, Bond Court, Walbrook, and be continued from day to day, during the rest of the month.

" JOHN WALKER, pro Sec."

London, 17 vij. 1813.

Result of the preparatory Conferences.

“ Certain Members of the Royal Jennerian Society are disposed, from the prevalence of small-pox, to call a general meeting, for the purpose of renewing their exertions in the great cause of vaccination. At their request notice is hereby given, that the General Court of Wednesday, the 4th of August, will be holden at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

“ The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WALKER, pro Sec.”

“ London, July 27, 1813.

*Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of
the Small-pox.*

City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

‘ At the General Court, Wednesday, August 4th, 1813, Dr. Bradley in the Chair.’

‘ It appearing that the Resident Inoculators and Secretaries of the Society having resigned their respective offices—that the other appointed Inoculators, the Collector, and Messenger having long ceased to act—that the time for which the late Board of Directors was elected, having expired—that the Treasurer and Trustees being of annual appointment, and several years having now passed without any election or re-election of such officers—the Royal Jen-

nerian Society, at present, consists of a Patronage, a Presidency, and an unorganised body of Subscribers or Governors.'

'The present reduced and disastrous condition of the Society having befallen it, under the changed form of its regulations, prepared and adopted in the years 1806 and 1807,

'Resolved, That all the proceedings of the Society relative to such change, and subsequent to the time thereof, be cancelled, with exception of such as respect the financial concerns of the Society.'

'The London Vaccine Institution having succeeded, and continuing to flourish in the promotion of vaccination,'

'Resolved, That the Regulations of the London Vaccine Institution be adopted as the basis of the future laws of the Society, which shall be modified according to the peculiar circumstances in which this Society is placed.'

'Resolved, That Dr. Walker be requested to continue his services, *ad interim*, as Secretary.'

'Dr. Walker having signified his readiness to render any further services in his power to the Institution, and having withdrawn, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Dr. Walker be now elected Director to the Institution.'

'Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting

be given to Dr. Bradley, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.'

JOHN WALKER, *Sec. ad interim.*

No. 7, Union Court, Holborn Hill.

' At the General Court, Wednesday, November 3d, 1813, George Johnson, Esq. in the chair.'

' The minutes of the last General Court were read and confirmed, *nem. con.*'

' Dr. Walker informed the meeting that he had recovered many of the papers and registers that had been lost to the Society, in consequence of the keys of the house, No. 14, Salisbury Square, having been pilfered from him when he resided in that house; but which were afterwards restored to him by the financial Secretary, and that he was ready to deliver up the said papers and registers.'

' Resolved, That the thanks of this Court be given to Dr. Walker for his care of the Society's papers, and that he be requested for the present to hold them in his keeping.'

' Resolved, That Dr. Walker be authorised and requested to take any measures that may seem to him eligible for the discovery and recovery of the other property of the Society, &c. &c.'

' Resolved, That any three, or five, or seven of the Governors, whose assistance he may

obtain, do form a Committee to co-operate with him in the recovery of the said property.

Union Court, Holborn Hill, Thursday,
April 7th, 1814

‘ At a meeting of the Board of managers, Charles Johnson, Esq. in the chair. The letter of Dr. Jenner, to the late Dr. Bradley, chairman of the general meeting of the Society, August 4th, 1813, having been forwarded to this Board: Resolved, That it be entered on the minutes.’

“ Cheltenham, September 3, 1813.

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your letter went to Berkeley, where it made a little halt, previously to its reaching me here.

“ Although it must be evident that every Institution which has for its object the extension of Vacine Inoculation, must have my best wishes for its success, yet, for reasons which, on reflection must be obvious, you must see the impossibility of my accepting the offered appointment.’

“ I remain, dear Sir,

“ Your obedient and very humble servant,

“ EDWARD JENNER.”

‘ This Board not having any copy of Dr. Bradley’s letter to Dr. Jenner, written to him

on the suggestion of the director, as per note,* but being informed that the proposal which Dr. Jenner declines acceding to, was that of being placed at the head of the Presidency of the Society which bears his name, the managers considering it as a becoming modesty on his part, but beg leave to recommend to the general meeting, by no means to rescind their resolution constituting him a President.'

'The Board is sensible that there is a peculiar fitness in Dr. Jenner's now being a President of that Institution, of which, from the commencement he was a Vice President.'

'Certain officious members of the Society having presumed to offer to Dr. Walker £. 105 of

* " 10th of eight month, 1813.

" My dear Friend,

" If thou consider the temper of the general meeting; the disposition to do nothing without the approbation of Dr. Jenner, as at the first formation of the Society, I think that, instead of calling on Dr. Denman, Dr. Baillie, &c. &c. as the meeting expects thou wilt, it will be better to write at once to Berkeley. Tell Dr. Jenner, I have already opened, on Holborn Hill, bespoken three Royal Jennerian large boards, and 18,000 advertisements of gratuitous inoculation daily, and supply of matter by the Royal Jennerian Society. I propose to open similar, and similarly designated, stations. Dr. Jenner's approval of your Phoenix-like resuscitation of the great Royal Establishment, would certainly be very gratifying to myself, as well as to thee and the other members.

" Farewell.

J. W."

" To Dr. BRADLEY,

Manchester Buildings, Westminster."

the Society's money, on the condition of his resigning his former situation, prior to their unsuccessful conspiracy to effect it on the charge equally ridiculous, false and malevolent, of incompetency. Resolved, that the thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Walker, for refusing to consent to such improper and arbitrary diminution of the funds of this great charity.'

No. 7, Union Court, Holborn Hill.

' Annual General Meeting, Thursday, April 7th, 1814, Dr. Squire in the chair.'

' Preceding minutes read and confirmed.'

' The minutes of the Board of Managers were confirmed.'

' Resolved, That the Managers be continued till the next Annual General Meeting.'

Union Court, Holborn ; Saturday, May 17th, 1817.

' At a meeting of the Board of managers, Mr. Barron Harrison in the chair. From the letter of President, the Duke of Wellington, to Mr. Fox, Secretary, it appearing very unlikely that his Grace will be able to attend the general meeting, and honour the Society by taking the chair,

' Resolved, That the Director, Dr. Walker, probably, the greatest propagator of the life-preserving business of Vaccination in this quarter of the globe, be solicited to take the place of our President, the Hero of Europe,

in filling the Chair of the General Meeting, on this, the Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Jenner, a benefactor of the world.'

Under the Presidency of Field-Marshal His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Ciudad Rodrigo and Vittoria; Prince of Waterloo, &c. &c.; K.G.; G.C.B.; K.G.F.; K.G.I.; K.ST.F.; K.M.T.; K.S.G.; K.B.E.; K.S.; K.T.S.; K.W.; K.E.; K.ST.E.; K.M.J.; K.A.; K.C.R.; K.F.; G.C.R.M.O.ST.F. and M.; K.R.S.O.S.J.; & D.C.L.

At the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY, holden at the Society's Central Station, Union Court, Holborn Hill, by adjournment, on Saturday, the 17th of May, 1817, Director, Dr. WALKER, in the Chair,

The Minutes of the last General Court were read and approved; the Minutes of the Board of Managers were read and confirmed; the Annual Report was read, approved of, and ordered to be printed, under the Direction of the Managers.

‘ REPORT.

‘ The Governors, at the General Court of 1817, holden by adjournment, and now concluded, on the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Jenner, will, they flatter themselves, by the liberality of their proceedings, have rendered

the present anniversary very strikingly memorable in the history of the Society and of Vaccination.

‘ The Governors of the General Court have voted, this day, the honorary Diploma of their Royal Institution to distinguished Philanthropists, in every country.

‘ It will be exhibited, with pride, in the palaces of those sovereigns, whose paternal solicitude for the welfare of their people, has rendered them the patrons of the life-preserving practice.

‘ The apartments of the advocates of Vaccination, in every land, will be ornamented with the exhibition of the Society’s honourable testimony of their merit.

‘ The distribution of the Diploma will most widely and permanently keep up the remembrance of the Great Royal Establishment, now restored to more than its pristine splendour.— It will keep up the remembrance of the worthy character, whose name it bears in the Diploma, having been voted on the anniversary of the day which gave birth to this benefactor of the world—

‘ THE BIRTH-DAY OF DOCTOR JENNER.

‘ It will also afford a display of goodness and condescension in the most exalted ranks of life, with a union of talent and merit hardly to be equalled in any other association in this or in any other country.

It will exhibit a very happy verification of vatic declaration of Isaiah, on the pious and paternal solicitude of sovereigns towards their people :

“ Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their Queens thy nursing mothers.”—*Isaiah*, c. xlix. v. 23.

‘ The Managers of the Royal Jennerian Society have high gratification in the success they have experienced in promoting the cause of Vaccination, since the resuscitation, in 1813, of the great Royal Institution, and in the sanction they continue to obtain from the liberality of a generous public.

‘ A Subscription of Five Pounds, or of One or more Pounds per Annum, constitutes a Governor.

Donations hitherto received.

His Grace John, Duke of Bedford . .	£. 100	0	0
The Corporation of the City of London . .	500	0	0
The East India Company	100	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers	52	10	0
The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers	50	0	0
The War Office, Commander in Chief, H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of York and Albany	105	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Skinners . .	50	0	0
Doctor Walker	150	0	0
Legacy of the late John Osborne, Esq. . .	100	0	0
The late Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebend of West- minster	50	0	0
The Rev. R. Dickinson, Vicar of Ilford- combe, Curate and Afternoon Lecturer of St. Mary, Newington Butts	20	0	0
Legacy of the late Thomas Dent, Esq. . .	100	0	0

‘ It appears that the cases of Vaccination of the Society, in the metropolis, amount to 28,012.

‘ The returns of the numbers inoculated, which have been made to the Society from co-operators in the cause of Vaccination, in different parts of the empire, amount to upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand.

‘ The reports addressed to the Society, from other countries, show that the life-preserving cause of Vaccination is now extended to every land. The simple Indians in their forests, the Mussulmans with all their prejudices, and the Heathens with all their superstitious antipathies, learn to appreciate and adopt the practice which saves them from sufferings and death.

‘ Yet, in the metropolis of the British empire, even, much still remains to be done. Notwithstanding the efforts of all the Public Institutions for the suppression of Small-Pox, and, although the Court of King’s Bench has visited with imprisonments, of three and of six months, delinquents who have caused exposure of patients under that disease, in violation of the laws against spreading contagion, 653 persons were destroyed, during the last year, within the bills of mortality.—On the other hand, it appears that 28,410 persons were saved from suffering Small-Pox, at the

Public Institutions; besides the innumerable thousands who had the Cow-Pox at their own houses.

‘ Let it not then be considered a useless remuneration to the individual who had the happiness to bring forward the great prophylactic to a suffering world, that he received £.30,000 from the Public Treasury. The British House of Commons, in granting £.30,000 to Dr. Jenner, and the whole Royal Family yielding their Patronage to this Society, gave a sanction to the happy practice, which has had its influence on the remotest shores. Vaccination is now spread through every climate in the world.

‘ The great importance of affording to Practitioners, at a distance from the metropolis, the opportunity of an immediate and constant supply of Vaccine Ichor, is strikingly apparent, from their inability to keep up such a regular succession of patients as would, at all times, furnish them with it; and this Society, by the numbers continually vaccinated by it, is always enabled, at once, to supply the applicants with the matter of inoculation in the most active state. The urgent daily applications, from places where the Small-Pox are not yet extinct, and the numerous testimonies, from all parts of the country, of the efficacy of the matter supplied, afford the best

possible proof of the great utility of the Society, and the loss that the state would suffer, if it could cease to obtain that liberal support, on which alone it has always rested—the support of the voluntary contributions of an enlightened and generous public.

‘ The number of Applicants for Vaccine Ichor

amount to 21,717

Charges supplied 108,590

‘ The Managers have to lament the loss, by death, of some of their eminent colleagues; and take the liberty of bringing forward, to the notice of the Governors, the records they have made, in their proceedings, respecting these worthy characters.

THURSDAY, March 6th, 1817.—“ The Director informed the Board, that our respectable and ancient colleague, Dr. Squire, who had last filled the Chair, at the Annual Meeting of 1814, and, at a subsequent Meeting of the Managers, been obliged to relinquish it, as recorded in the proceedings of June 2d, of the same year, had departed this life. The Doctor, always alive to the interests of humanity, was, with our worthy colleague, Mr. Chamberlaine, the joint founder of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; and a liberal supporter, by sacrifices both of his time and property, of different charitable Institutions for the promotion of Vaccination.—He was one of the only surviving three Licentiates in Midwifery, of the Royal College of Physicians. When he had generally relinquished practice, in his declining years, he was still called in by the

younger members of the profession, in difficult cases ; and it forms a remarkable incident in the biography of this excellent man, that while, by his skill and experience, he was thus occasionally enabled to afford seasonable assistance and relief, in one of the most anxious concerns of domestic life, at the moment of the fulfilment of such a duty, he quitted all sublunary scenes, sinking into death with scarcely a struggle, in the bed-chamber of his patient."

' The Managers have also to lament the loss, by death, of two of their most eminent colleagues, Vice-Presidents, Thomas Bradley, M. D. and Joseph Fox, Surgeon, both early supporters of the cause of Vaccination, and principal founders of this Society. Doctor Bradley's announcement, and fine and candid introduction of the subject of Vaccination to the world, forming the very first article in his Medical and Physical Journal, with his unwavering zeal in support of it, when, by the test of experience, its efficacy was established, remain recorded in that professional work. His valuable services, in the first formation, and, afterwards, in the resuscitation of this Society, remain recorded in the proceedings of the Institution.

' With the name of Joseph Fox are naturally associated, in the minds of all who knew him, the best affections of the human heart. This, our lamented colleague, was the gentleman of whom such honourable testimony was borne

in the House of Commons, by Mr. Brougham, on the subject of the Education of the Poor. When, in 1803, on recommendation of the Medical Council, the Board of Directors voted him a piece of plate, 30 guineas value, with an inscription, to mark the sense of his services to the Society, he would not consent to the burthening of the finances with the expence, and could only be prevailed on to accept a silver medal, on which were engraven the following inscriptions :

“ Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-pox, instituted January 1803.

“ Impressed with a high sense of the advantage derived by this Society, from the active exertions of Mr. JOSEPH FOX, in the able and assiduous discharge of the various and important duties annexed to the office of Secretary; which, during its formation and establishment, he has voluntarily performed, the Board of Directors and Medical Council request his acceptance of this Medal, as a Testimony, however inadequate to his merit, of their esteem, approbation, and gratitude. June, 1803.”

‘ The Governors, in the second edition of the Society’s Pamphlet, 1816, have, in the History of the Institution, seen the occasion of its long suspension, and the cause of its resuscitation. To attempt to redeem the pledge (rather too confidently at first proposed), the extermination of the Small-pox, is professedly

the grand object of the renewal of its labours ; and for the accomplishment of so pious a purpose, support will, doubtless, be afforded by a humane and generous Public.

‘ There is a pledge of inferior import to be redeemed, but which it belongs to the high character of the Society not to lose sight of. Expectations were given, at an early period of the Institution, that the services and zeal of Philanthropists in every country, advocates of Vaccination, should be recognized by the Great Royal Establishment, that they should be received into the Society as Honorary Members.

‘ It forms a part, not uninteresting, of this Annual Report, that the Honorary Diploma has been awarded to meritorious characters, more particularly the early supporters of the great cause, with a liberal munificence. It will necessarily happen that, as in the lapse of time, which has passed away since the first formation of the Society, many of its most active members have paid the debt of Nature, that the flattering distinction, voted at the Annual Court, will fail to reach some of the honoured individuals.

‘ If some of these have already departed this life ; if others, verging towards the grave, are moved from the stage of time, ere the intended honour reach the present place of

their habitation, the surviving relatives or friends will, no doubt, gratefully receive the testimonial of the merits of the departed, whose remembrance may thus be cherished by recollections not unpleasing to them.

“ Only,” says the fine old English Ballad,
 “ Only the actions of the just
 Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.”

‘The testimony of the deceased having early contributed to the furtherance of a cause, in which the world at large now feels so great an interest, may afford, to surviving friends, the lesson of “ Go and do thou likewise,”—in every concern which affords us the opportunity of lessening the sufferings of our fellow creatures.

‘ *On behalf of the General Court,*
 ‘ A. JOHNSTONE, LL.D. Registrar.
 ‘ JOHN FOX, Secretary.’

Those who take the trouble of reading this Reply, will not be surprised at finding so little said on the few doctrinal points of the simple business of Vaccination. It would have been quite out of place to have mingled up the subject which interests the world at large, with the disputes of the twae chieils. On the same consideration, I lay aside my historic sketches of the Small-pox, and its inoculation, and of

Vaccination, which I had thought of appending to this publication, to give it some value as well as bulk or thickness. The ephemeral little controversy is unworthy of having associated with it any subject of permanent interest. To rescue the fame of the Royal Establishment, which bears the name of Dr. Jenner, required some detail of its former and later proceedings; and all the dead who have been either defended or eulogised in the preceding pages, were included, in their day, in the organization of the founders and supporters of the Royal Jennerian Society. J. W.

Bond Court, Walbrook, 31st of
First Month, 1818.

TANTUM.

P. S. 27, ij, 1818. On looking over the Reply, now brought to a close, and ready to be issued from the press, I find that I have still remaining some materials of personal import, which might have been interestingly inserted in the part where I have exposed the false assertions of James Moore: a notice of Gregoire also may require explanation. I anticipate that these materials, with whatever other observations I may now hurry off to the press as I collect them, may run on to an Appendix of some length; and, notwithstanding the remarks of the prompter of this Reply (p. 6) on ephemeral calumniators, may touch even on such worthless description of character.

The Eclectic Reviewers have blamed James Moore for attempting a fresh to stir up strife; and, other Reviewers are preparing for him a similar censure. ‘Mr. Moore,’ say they, ‘appears to us to have erred both in propriety and policy, by endeavouring to excite afresh that spirit of animosity with which the vaccine cause was agitated in earlier periods of the dispute; as an historian, it behoved him to be sure to particularize all the circumstances by which the controversy was marked; but it ought to have been his constant endeavour to confine himself strictly and simply to the facts of the case, and not to impute motives or to sound charges of interested views against his opponents.’

I confess that in the retrospect I have taken of the disputes in the Jennerian Society, in this Reply, some unpleasant recollections have been excited,—injuries, the remembrance of which had been almost erased from my mind, have again been thought of, and have stirred up in me feelings unpleasant and unprofitable; while, on the other hand, old and grateful recollections of former services have been revived, and with the acknowledgements of two or three out of many of these I will now, as with an Appendix, venture to trouble the reader. I could hardly perhaps have made a better finish if I had previously studied it.’

‘ But first of all, Gregorie has said (page 49) ‘ On a defendu de publiee ton ouvrage’ Then how dangerous a man may I not appear to the reader. The cynic calumniator, my would-be Biographer (page 47) who Mr. Moore says, ‘ in particular, rolled through the town, and round the suburbs, &c. &c., has published anonymously respecting me—‘ we should not be at all surprized at hearing that he mistook Marat for Hippocrates, Robespierre for a God, and that Pandæmonium, the Jacobin Convent, where those devils incarnate used to meet, for the Hotel Dieu.’

When I resided in Paris in 1797 and 1798 the days of terror were past, Marat and Robespierre were dead, There were no longer any Jacobin clubs. I attended the sick wards, the lectures, and dissections at the Hotel Dieu and other hospitals; but how I meddled with the politicks with which the world at large was at the time so dreadfully agitated may appear from the very paper to which Gregoire alludes, and which I here take the liberty to subjoin.’

A tous ceux que Cela Intéresse.

QUAND les mœurs d'un individu ne s'accordent pas avec les usages généraux adoptés, et quand ils paraissent même opposés à l'ordre établi du gouvernement, il peut être de son

devoir de s'expliquer, et d'entendre cette explication, aussi loin que l'offense (dont il a été l'occasion innocente) s'est étendu. C'est sous ce point de vue que je m'empresse de faire parvenir à chaque Membre de la Législature une copie de ce que j'ai présenté au Président du Conseil des Anciens.

L'Etranger qui se rend quelquefois à la Tribune publique, sans ôter son chapeau par respect ;*

Au Président du Conseil des Anciens.

C'EST peut-être remplir un devoir, plutôt que manquer de respect, d'essayer, par un coup de plume, de t'éclairer sur la cause de ma conduite dans vos séances publiques : la décision ci-dessus prouvera si elles sont réellement publiques.

Tu ne peux pas ignorer qu'il y a des gens qui regardent la révérence du chapeau, comme les autres chrétiens regardent l'agenouillement, c'est-à-dire comme un hommage qu'on doit au créateur, quoique l'un et l'autre ne soient que des signes extérieurs. Je ne peux rendre ni l'un ni l'autre à mes semblables, quels qu'ils soient. Je ne peux leur demander la faveur de m'en dispenser, puisque ce serait reconnaître qu'ils peuvent avoir le droit d'exiger un hommage qui, dans ma croyance, équivaut à une adoration.

Cependant je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de ne pas m'éloigner des autres hommes, parce qu'ils ont des usages différents des miens.

Si ces hommes sont raisonnables et tolérans, je les approche avec affection et respect ; s'ils me persécutent, il est peut-être, de mon devoir (quelque pénible que cela me paraisse) d'essayer de les amener à considérer ce qui est de la justice.

* En même tems il est à remarquer que les Musulmans et les Grecs se trouvent dispensés de l'observation de ces réglemens d'étiquette, qu'on exige de moi avec tant d'empressement. Est-ce à cause de leurs rapports avec la nation Française ? Est-ce que la tolérance si vantée n'est qu'un mot dans la pratique ? Ou, est-ce que vous n'y avez pas pensé ? cette dernière cause est la seule sans doute.

Une telle conduite peut ressembler à l'entêtement, à la résistance, tandis que la douceur seulement et l'affection regnent dans le cœur. J'espère donc que ma persévérance à me rendre à votre tribune, sans ôter mon chapeau, ne sera point interprétée comme un manque de respect. M'étant expliqué de mon mieux, c'est à vous, législateurs, de faire ce qui vous paraîtra juste.

La persécution incontestable que j'ai éprouvée dans votre république, n'a été, au total, qu'une suite d'aventures intéressantes. La politesse de vos huissiers, de vos gardes, et la douceur des spectateurs de vos tribunes, m'ont charmé, lors même que j'ai été, mené dehors comme un criminel. Je n'en murmure point, et je suis si éloigné de me plaindre de votre nation, que je peux produire, si vous le voulez, une preuve éclatante et la plus extraordinaire de l'urbanité Française.

Mon Ami, je te salue avec affection et respect,

JOHN WALKER.

Paris, sur les Boulevards de Montmartre No. 1044. Quartidi, 24e. du 12e mois nommé Fructidor, an 5 de la République.

P. S. Ayant été conduite à me présenter devant vous, je me suis cru obligé de saisir cette occasion de vous offrir le tribut de mes idées sur un objet de jurisprudence civile.

La politique des hommes en société, attache des punitions aux délits. Je crois qu'on chérirait plus véritablement l'intégrité et toutes les vertus sociales, si l'on se contentait de ne point favoriser, de désapprouver son prochain, lorsqu'il est coupable ; mais puisqu'on juge nécessaire d'avoir un code criminel, pouvons-nous voir, sans gémir, des turpitudes morales sanctionnées par l'usage et par les lois. Le bonheur de la société, qui doit être le but que se propose tout législateur, doit le porter à les signaler et à les réprimer par ses décrets.

Un homme qui ne rend pas un objet trouvé à celui à qui il appartient, ou qui en reçoit une récompense, fait mal ; s'il ne le dépose pas, ou s'il n'en donne pas avis, soumettez-le à la même censure que le voleur. Soumettez y celui qui offre la récompense, parce qu'il tâche de corrompre ses concitoyens.

Que tout homme qui découvre un crime, et qui remplit le pénible devoir de traduire un coupable en jugement, soit respecté ; mais ne souffrez pas qu'une récompense lui soit offerte. Ce serait une tentation.

O citoyens, pour le bien de l'humanité songez à toutes ces choses. Sur la terre où j'ai pris naissance j'ai gémi en silence de bien des maux de ce genre ; et lorsque le désespoir était sur le point de s'emparer de moi, un rayon d'espérance, envoyé par le peuple qui a brisé les chaînes de l'oppression, est venu me rendre mon courage. Je crois que beaucoup d'amis de l'humanité fondent sur vous leurs espérances pour beaucoup de réformes futures ; mais au milieu de vos travaux, laissez moi appeler votre attention sur un objet qui vous a échappé et sur lequel je pense que vous serez tous d'accord. Je me sens plus porté à vous entretenir de ce sujet-là que de tout autre, parce que les bêtes ne peuvent s'expliquer elles-mêmes et que je crains que bien peu de gens ne songent à plaider leur cause.

Si parmi les peuples civilisés il est quelque chose de frappant, d'attendrissant, c'est de voir des animaux féroces devenus doux et apprivoisés par leur commerce avec les hommes. Comme le bœuf malgré sa force et le cheval malgré son ardeur se soumettent au joug, au frein avec docilité ! le chat, animal cruel, devient doux lorsqu'il est flatté par l'homme, le chien, loup farouche lorsqu'il est sauvage, peut, quand il est apprivoisé, donner des leçons de fidélité à son maître.

N'est-ce donc point assez de les priver de leur liberté, de leurs facultés natives, et de les assujettir à nos besoins et à nos plaisirs raisonnables ? Devons-nous encore les traiter avec cruauté et nous divertir de leurs souffrances avec des cris de joie barbares ? N'est-ce pas assez que des animaux qui devraient parcourir en liberté leurs domaines, les déserts, soient pris et renfermés dans nos ménageries pour notre instruction et notre amusement ? Faut-il qu'ils soient déchirés, pendant qu'eux-mêmes déchirent en se défendant, ces pauvres chiens qui, animés par nos excitations, sacrifient leur vie pour l'agrément des perfides maîtres qui les trahissent et les livrent?...

Que l'assassin de Cicéron ait sanctionné, par sa présence,

les divertissemens sanguinaires du Cirque, qu'il se soit attiré l'indignation et le reproche, *Tandem desiste carnifex*, du Mécène; que la fille vindicative du féroce Henry VIII. roi d'Angleterre, qui aussi bien que sa sœur, plus faible, alluma les bûchers de Smithfield; qu'Elisabeth ait eu un jardin où elle ait fait combattre ses ours; tout cela n'a rien qui doive nous surprendre; mais qu'un citoyen français *ait l'honneur* (ce sont ses propres mots) d'offrir au public le spectacle d'un jeune et vigoureux taureau mis à mort par des dogues; des chiens qui combattent contre d'autres chiens, contre un loup, contre un ours renommé pour sa force et pour sa douceur envers les hommes; de l'enlèvement d'un chien dans un tourbillon d'artifices; etc. qu'une pareille affiche souille l'œil du passant dans la rue; voilà ce qui doit exciter létonnement, l'indignation et l'horreur.

Citoyens, nous savons tous, ce que c'est que la palpitation du cœur, ce que c'est qu'une respiration difficile, ce que c'est que la douleur; dans la tête, dans les viscères, dans les extrémités, soit par maladie, soit par blessures. Hé bien! Devons-nous infliger des maux pareils à de pauvres bêtes qui se tournent vers nous pour obtenir protection, ou que nous enchaînons malgré elles? Je crois fermement qu'il est digne du corps législatif et qu'il serait conforme au vœu de la nation Française d'instituer des magistrats qui seraient chargés dans toute l'étendue de la république, d'empêcher que les animaux ne souffrissent, soit par la négligence, soit par l'avarice de leurs maîtres, dans leur nourriture, leur logement, leurs travaux et enfin dans le genre de leur mort.

Ce n'est que justice de rendre la condition de ces humbles associés que le créateur nous a données, de ces compagnons destinés à participer comme nous aux peines et aux plaisirs de la vie animale; de rendre, dis-je, leur condition aussi douce qu'il est possible pendant leur vie. Et c'est sur-tout une barbare injustice de permettre qu'on les fasse se déchirer l'un l'autre pour notre divertissement.

Je pourrais m'arrêter ici, et finir par l'idée qui me tient le plus au cœur; mais, considérant que, si la répétition des mêmes circonstances qui ont donné lieu à cette adresse, se renou-

vellaient, il vous sera difficile de considérer mon action autrement que comme un acte de ma volonté ; considérant que ma volonté peut en effet aussi bien que le sentiment de mon devoir, m'amener dans vos tribunes, je croirai dans ce cas ressembler, et je ne crains pas d'être considéré comme le chien que son maître, dans un moment d'humeur, essaie en vain de repousser loin de lui. Le pauvre animal ne saurait renoncer à l'objet de son attachement, et loin d'être rebuté des coups qu'il en reçoit, ils ne servent qu'à l'attacher, le coller à lui de plus près.

Puissent toutes vos décisions avoir pour base, la sagesse et la vérité !

‘ On the day of the attempt of the Confederates to obtain my dismissal, (July 25th, 1806) I met an old friend, a naval officer, residing at Blackheath, and holding an office in Greenwich Hospital. ‘I came to town to-day,’ said he, ‘to hold up my hand in your support. Dr. Jenner and you, I find, hold different opinions on some little points in vaccination, and your enemies wished to avail themselves of this circumstance to your hurt, but they have been defeated.’ ‘Is the man who launches a vessel the only one who can navigate her,’ said the veteran tar ; and, I told him I thought I should never forget his *simile*. ‘Jenner,’ said he, ‘has brought from the farm an excellent discovery for the good of mankind at large ; but, if he live for fifty years to come, he can never have the opportunity of experience which you have obtained, in roughing it in different countries and quarters of the world.’

‘ A military officer who had ‘ seen service’ with General Moore, also repaired to the Globe Tavern in my support, and was astonished at the ungentlemanly conduct of the party of the brother of the General. I use the expression of the party of the brother of the General, from the circumstance that some of his ‘ broad-brims’ did consistently with his own notions of their ‘ primitive meekness’ make great efforts to still the ‘ uproar in the house established by philanthropy;’ and their efforts they doubted not, as they informed me, would have happily succeeded but for the opposition, more particularly, the whispering opposition of James Moore to his party.* If he appeared, on the peace-making proposal of the broad-brims, to be above all his fellows implacable, I read the explanation of his steadfastness in page 47, line 8, *a fundo*. He might even have anticipated becoming an excellent Director, under Government, to a character far from irreclaimable, line 15, *a fundo*.

My friend, the founder of the London Infirmary for curing the diseases of the eye, reckoned among my opponents some of the

* Mr. Moore has preferred being designated in the Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, the brother of Sir John Moore, to that of son of the late Doctor, although his father, while living, as well as himself, figured in a former similar compilation; but he is not, therefore necessarily, “ Jealous in honours, sudden and quick in quarrel.”

friends of the Infirmary; but he repaired to the meeting in my defence, and he went not alone. There were several of that Society helped to constitute the majority in my favour. I will here offer the testimony on the efficacy of vaccination, which he gave in the expressive language of conduct. During the short time of the professional career of John Conyngham Saunders on diseases of the eye, he successfully cured, without a failure, thirty-one persons born blind, many of them in infancy, and one at the early period of two months. On those patients, who had not yet been secured from the small-pox, he did not venture to apply his sight-yielding operation, which might have been marred by the interference of that deadly disease, till he first sent them to the Institution to be vaccinated.'

'From Sir Joseph Banks being a Vice-President of the Royal Jennerian Society, he was, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board of Directors, and all the complaints which were made and printed against me, were diligently forwarded to him by my opponents.'

'The handsome letter of the heretofore scientific visitor of every climate, and the circumnavigator of the globe, to Dr. Walker, at so discouraging a time, my friends observed, did honour to the feelings of the Right Honourable Member of his Majesty's Privy Coun-

cil as a man, and shewed the worthy President of the Royal Society in this instance even, the protector of scientific inquiry, in which truth and not the authority of any name, should be religiously supported.'

Soho Square, Aug. 3, 1806.

' SIR,

' As I know that your merits as a promulgator of the valuable discovery of Vaccination are very great, and as I think the conduct of some of the members of the Jennerian Society towards you is much too severe, I shall be glad to give you my suffrage on the 8th instant.

' If, therefore, you will send me a proxy card, and let me know whom you wish me to appoint your proxy on this occasion, I will sign it and return it.

' I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

' JOS. BANKS.'

' DR. WALKER, Salisbury Square.'

' JOHN WALKER, to the President of the Royal Society, gratefully and very respectfully.

' At a time, my beneficent Friend, that I feel myself suffering under a severe persecution; thy polite and generous attention to me, at any period extremely flattering, is peculiarly consolatory.

' My friends having entered into a protest

against what they consider an illegal proceeding, in submitting me to a decision by ballot, when I had already been acquitted by a decision of a General Court of the Royal Jennerian Society, I am obliged to decline thy proffered proxy, as well as every other vote in my favour.

‘ The Otaheitan youths, whom thou wast solicitous to have protected against the small-pox, I succeeded in inoculating in their hands, notwithstanding their very great dread of the lancet. It had happened that a sailor had died on the passage, who had been bled during his illness; and these children of nature having considered his death as the consequence of the operation, no entreaties could prevail upon them to be inoculated in the usual way. I hope in a few days more to be enabled to assure these simple young men, both Omah and Rimah, that they are protected.

‘ Such solid gratifications, the greatest I have experienced in the service of the Society, a generous few have had the goodness to think I have in some measure deserved; and this will always leave a pleasing recollection on my mind. Farewell.

‘ Salisbury Square, 7th of 8th month, 1806.

‘ *Sir Joseph Banks, Soho Square.*’

J. W. In the preceding 'Origin of this Reply' on mis-statements, page 9, I have spoken of the enviable self-complacency of James Moore, in sitting in judgment on others. Having since found time to glance again at his work, I find him to possess a still more unequivocal self-gratulation in sitting in judgment on himself. The Edinburgh Reviewers, in criticising his Reply to the 'Anti-Vaccinists,' page 11, could only speak of its intrinsic merit. Eleven years having now elapsed since its publication, the author, in his sort of review of it, has not only the opportunity of speaking of its merits, but also of its powerful effects; and I will now do him the justice to close the present Reply to him by the quotation of his own words, without pretending to find in them either mistake or mis-statement. On the contrary, I will rather beg leave to felicitate the friends of Vaccination on his success in the use of 'the light of internal evidence' in his own 'courteous way,' whereby 'the poor ass himself never brayed more;' and 'indeed the anti-vaccinists afterwards carefully shunned all mention of new diseases.'

J. M. "—a scrutiny was published of the writings of those authors who opposed Vaccination.*

" Their arguments, facts, and theories, were all compared, and examined by the light of internal evidence: this confrontation they could not sustain, and the admission of every fact proved a sure, as well as a courteous method of destroying their credibility. Even the transmutation of the boy was freely granted: two

* " A Reply to the Anti-vaccinists, 1806."

physicians had attested it: the boy's address was published, and all might see him who was pleased.

“ Besides an ancient author, a correct observer of nature had noticed a similar phænomenon: Puck's case by Shakspeare was closely in point, though Rowley and Shakspeare have differed about the cause. But surely the wand of a fairy is a much more probable agent of such an effect, than vaccine lymph, which had not then been discovered. And since Rowley erred so palpably in the cause, he might also have been incorrect in the fact; for, instead of metamorphosing the boy, it was more natural for the arch goblin to play the same prank upon the doctor, which he performed so featly on Bottom the weaver:

“ None of Rowley's friends denied the justness of this conjecture, and the poor ass himself never brayed more. Indeed, the anti-vaccinists afterwards carefully shunned all mention of new diseases.”

FINIS.

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JOHN WALKER'S

REPLY

TO

JAMES MOORE,

ON

University Indulgence;

WITH

SOME REMARKS

ON

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S

FOUNDATION of a METROPOLITAN COLLEGE,

ON

LEGISLATORS,

ON QUACKERY,

AND ON

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.

"In this country, every Legislator, of whatever chamber he be a member, has the privilege to bring forward the proposal of any enactment he may think fit.

"A British Senator is not obliged to wait for a higher power, to vouchsafe to him the Initiative, *a la Napoleon, ou a la Louis.*" P. 12, l. 8 *a fundo.*

LONDON.

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1818.

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INITIATIVE.

Bond Court, Walbrook, 4 iii, 1818.

QUO tempore tandem scribere desistam? When shall I, at length, have done?—Under the notion of having completed my Reply to James Moore, on Vaccine Establishments in the Metropolis, and their Officers or Servants, I long since despatched TANTUM to the printer, and subsequently even handed to him, with still more decisive determination, the FINIS of the faraginous production; but, after all, he informed me there were two or three pages of the last sheet yet unoccupied, if I chose to make any further additions: and, I immediately went to avail myself of the opportunity to have a ‘talk,’ with the author of the History of Vaccination, on Indulgences. But, luckily, bethinking me of the necessity of a table of contents for the miscellaneous medley, I preferred granting so much relief to any reader, who might be inquisitive enough to seek for particular articles of it, to the increasing of his embarrassment by any further increase of mixed materials.

Such is the history of the initiative of the subsequent Reply to a part of the work of my Assailant, which I had intended to have passed *sub silentio*. It is a part, however, from which I might dream to yet feel consequences the most serious. I dream at this moment of the effects it might produce on being referred to the consideration of a Jury of the Court of King’s Bench; where it is necessary for the advocates in their pleadings to keep up the semblance of truth or justice, because of the simple integrity of the Jury; but, where it is their maxim that it is unprofessional to decline a cause, because of its not being sternly or strictly accordant therewith.*

• Counsellor CUMBER.—My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury! It was observed by the late Doctor Samuel Johnson, that great writer on men and manners, as well as on words, that a physician in the metropolis is the merest plaything of fortune. We know, Gentlemen, that from incidents fortuitous, and of character apparently the most insignificant, the least promising of important consequences, prosperous or adverse, the way to emolument and to honours, sometimes invitingly opens at his approach; at others, is completely closed against his entrance. Then, how dangerous must it be to tamper with the character of a physician!

The Plaintiff, whose cause I have the honour to advocate, is a very great man. I beg leave to press on your observation this fact; because my learned brother will be likely to dwell upon it much on behalf of the Defendant, his Client, in mitigation of

R E P L Y,

&c. &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE has published, in his History and Practice of Vaccination, that 'in the year 1800, when a British fleet and army were counteracting in the Mediterranean the boundless ambition of France,' I 'set out thither upon a vaccine adventure. The land forces were then commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was steering his glorious but unretiated course to Alexandria. His strong sense led him to encourage Vaccination, which extinguished the small-pox in that gallant army; too small to admit of diminution when advancing to expel the French, who, with superior numbers, occupied Egypt.'

damages. The damages are laid at the sum of ten thousand pounds. The Jury will probably see, as well as myself, that their being laid at so low a rate has arisen entirely out of the extreme modesty and very forgiving disposition of my Client, who might, commensurately with the probable injury sustained, have very fairly claimed one hundred thousand pounds. But his object, Gentlemen, not being gain, but the application only of a little corrective discipline to an offender, 'not incorrigible' no arguments could prevail upon him to exceed such claim.

The learned Doctor is a Graduate of the long celebrated University of Leyden, which, happily for mankind, notwithstanding the storms that of later times have agitated the world at large, has always kindly received, as a true *alma mater*, the science-seeking sons of the different countries of Europe into her bosom, and liberally cherished them in their pursuits within her antiquated walls, and in her academic gardens and groves. At her gate the din of war was distinctly to be heard; and Republican, Regal and Imperial authorities successively governed the land; but happily for science, happily for the world at large, while the Sorbonne, with the other Universities of France, and of different countries under her yoke, went to wreck, the goodly fabrick at Leyden remained unshaken under every successive storm. My Client is also Member of various Societies of Medicine, Arts, Science, and Literature in London and Paris, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He is Author of the Elements of Geography, and of Natural and Civil History; of the Universal Gazetteer; of the Rudiments of Science, under the Analysis of Words, Things, and Affairs; of the Fragments of Letters and other Papers, written up the Levant, at the close of the last and commencement of the present century; of a Physio-

He has published, that 'John Walker had, it is said, procured a medical diploma from the indulgent Univer-

logical Dissertation on the Heart; of the History of the Small-pox and its Inoculation, and of Vaccination.

Such is the designation of the Doctor in the official papers of the Great Royal and Municipal Vaccine Establishments, in the capital of the British Empire, of which he is the Director; and my learned brother will dwell upon these objects of renown; will observe to you, probably, that any attempts to injure the high professional character of the Plaintiff, will only be like drops of water falling on the back of goose or duck, which roll off again without making any impression, if the animal do but move or stir itself.

Much of what my learned brother may offer to your consideration in mitigation of damages, must be admitted without hesitation. No doubt, the character of so great a man as the Plaintiff would be found perfectly impervious to the shafts of the common calumniator; but it happens that the Defendant is a man of still greater celebrity than the Plaintiff in this cause.

The Defendant is Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, Surgeon of His Majesty's Second Regiment of Life Guards, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He is Author of a method of preventing or diminishing pain in several operations in surgery, i. e. '*by compressing the nerves going to the limb*'—'*by compressing,*' Gentlemen of the Jury, '*the nerves going to the limb*'—a discovery for which, if he have not yet received parliamentary remuneration, he must doubtless at length receive it when its merits become known; and his name must go down to posterity with those of Harvey and Jenner. Very pleasing is the consideration, that future generations will not be deprived of the information of who that happy genius was who first taught the method of preventing or diminishing pain in several operations of surgery, '*by compressing the nerves going to the limb.*' For, if the simple method have been withholden in the late Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, a book which seems, in other respects, to make a very fair display of his numerous works, through the author's connexion with the compilers, the method is described in a former, similar, compilation, on finer paper and with a larger type. The method is there clearly described, and in words which ought never to be forgotten, viz. '*by compressing the nerves going to the limb.*'

Harvey has been immortalized for his discovery of the circulation of the blood. But has Harvey ever pointed out any method of altering the course of the vital stream, of giving it a retrograde motion, of arresting the functions of the heart, 'for preventing or diminishing pain in several operations of surgery,' of making it cease to beat, as the Defendant makes the nerves cease to act, during the operation? And Jenner, when the disease, which proves a guardian affection to the human race, has, at any time, disappeared from the farm, can he restore it by any means of art?

sity of Leyden; and that a more excellent work has rarely been performed by an humbler instrument.'

Can he, by so simple an operation as compression of the nerves, prevent or diminish the pain arising from the small-pox? In future editions of the very celebrated author's 'method of preventing or diminishing pain in several operations of surgery,' I hope he will be sure to add also, 'in several cases of accidents,' with instructions to the sailor on the deep, to the farmer in the field, and to the artizan among his machinery, how to make compression 'on the nerves going to the limb,' in case of accidental wound, bruise, or fracture; and perhaps, also, in other dolorific affections.

The Defendant is also author of a Dissertation on the Process of Nature in filling up the Cavities of the Human Body, which gained the Prize Medal given by the Lycæum Medicum Londinense; of an Essay on the Materia Medica, in which the theories of Dr. Cullen are considered, &c.; of a Reply to the Anti-vaccinists; of Remarks on Birch's Reasons for objecting to Vaccination; of a Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Sir John Moore, K. B.; of a Letter to Dr. Jones, on the Composition of the Eau Medicinale d'Husson; and of a History of the Small-pox, and of Vaccination.

Though the Defendant have not, like the Plaintiff, seen much of service and the medical practice of camps and fleets; yet, from his situation in this metropolis of the world, while his regiment has been in the Peninsula, he always has had the opportunity of keeping himself *au fait*; of keeping himself, Gentlemen of the Jury, informed, as to every advancement of medical and surgical knowledge, by means of most extensive reading, particularly when exonerated from the drudgery and the dangers of a campaign, as well as from the little ordinary routine of duty in the home service. I mention these circumstances, to shew how high a value must be placed on his professional observations.

We all well know that the lucubrations of the closet will often bear the test of criticism infinitely better than the observations made, literally, *sur le champ*; on the field, Gentlemen. And when such a man, by light of lamp, past midnight hour,

'Does oft outwatch the Northern Bear
'With thrice-great Hermes, or unsphere

'The spirit of Plato,' to unfold things far beyond the ken of the ordinary careless observer—When such a man, 'from his nook,' terms the venerable University which produced or cherished a Boerhaave, a Linnæus, a Baron Haller, with hosts of other great literary characters of every country of Europe; a Voltaire, even, and many of the Professors of our own island, both deceased and of the present day—when he terms, I say, such celebrated academy the indulgent University of Leyden, his words may effuse Cimmerian darkness over the fairest prospects of my Client, may speak death to all his fondest hopes, as effectually as the deleterious contagion of small-pox (which, *par parenthese*; which,

Those who listen to this echo of the words of the learned author—the readers who have these quotations under

by the bye, Gentlemen of the Jury, both Plaintiff and Defendant are, unitedly, at perpetual war with) does desolate the countries whence it is not yet exterminated.

The learned and very celebrated character, the Defendant in the cause, far from confining himself to the comparatively simple duties and doctrines of his profession, gives to his publications a value which is inappreciable. In his learned digressions, he develops ethicks of character the most sublime; and deciding on polemicks the most abstruse, he obtains an influence on the public mind, of which the effects are incalculable. A word from such a character is weightier than volumes of an ordinary man; in fact, it is for the expression of a single word, a word, too, of kindly import, no other than the gracious word indulgent, for which the present action is brought. The pernicious, the deleterious effect of such a word, so placed and uttered from such an oracle, Gentlemen of the Jury, is so manifestly clear, that I should think it an insult to your understandings, as well as a needless consumption of the time of the Court, to add another word to what I have offered to your consideration; except that I just observe, on this most unfortunate business, that the publication of the Defendant is on a subject which interests the world at large. Amid the outcries that have been made against Vaccination, alarming the parents and friends of the rising generation who have been protected from the small-pox, fathers of families will every where procure the book, as the true standard on Vaccination.

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury! We all know that in extensive libraries, sometimes the most valuable publications are let to moulder on the shelves, are forgotten in the multitude, lost sight of in the mass of literary treasures heaped together. I have seen them very neatly and ingeniously wrapt up in the true arachnoid tunick, and thus consigned to oblivion; for there the good housemaid was not allowed to ply her daily exercise of the brush and broom. But whatever be the extent of libraries hereafter, whether forming extensive literary depôts for public purposes, or ornamenting only a little shelf or two in the private mansion, shewing the character even or taste of the family, by their selection of these elegancies of later ages, the publication of the Defendant must always take a prominent station in the *Bibliothèque*. While other works bound in Morocco or Russia, gilt and lettered on the back, may long retain the beauty of their bindings, the Defendant's work, if it be treated according to its intrinsic merit, will be more ornamented than them all. But soon the beauty of its outward covering will fade away. Every hand will pull it down from the shelf. Its leaves will inevitably become soiled and creased, and worn and torn to pieces by daily use. All who have relatives and friends whom they dearly love; nay, all who have any regard for the human race at large,—all will most naturally lay hold of the book on Vaccination by the Director of the two

their eye—will have the patience to receive from me the information, that the Latin language is the legitimate

Great Metropolitan Colleges in this most important branch of the Healing Art. And there unfortunately it will appear, that my Client only obtained his diploma by favour; that he procured, such is the expression of the Defendant in his publication, the true standard, as he himself more than insinuates of Vaccination—that Dr. Walker procured his medical diploma from the Indulgent University of Leyden. It is not for this tribunal, for you, my Lord and Gentlemen, to determine on the accuracy of the observations of the author, on the substantiality of his remarks, on causes which prevent perfect protection in the subjects of Vaccination; whether the Colleges have fulfilled their duty towards his Majesty's subjects, in having their fears alarmed by the cautionary recommendations of their celebrated Director. The effect of the cautions, the doubts, the complicated observations of the author on the public mind, will be to give the general idea, that he is infinitely more to be relied on than any of those enthusiasts, continually trumpeting a praise unmingled of the great blessing which they, like the learned Doctor, account so simple that those who run may read its history with certainty and assurance; and all these circumstances, Gentlemen, will militate against the professional interests of my Client; for in the Book they will find it recorded, that Dr. Walker procured his Medical Diploma (such is the expression of the Defendant) from the indulgent University of Leyden.

My Lord, and Gentlemen, I doubt not but you will be fully assured, as well as myself, that the damage which my Client will have to sustain from the unguarded, the unfortunate expression of the Defendant, that Dr. Walker procured his medical diploma from the indulgent University of Leyden, must far exceed the amount at which the damages are laid in this Cause. You will do him the justice to give them such increase as the nature of the case so imperiously demands. I will, however, just advert to one circumstance more, to a truly doleful consequence of the unguarded, the unfortunate indictable or libellous word, in consideration of which all the damage, all the possible evils I have yet anticipated, sink or dwindle to a dimensionless point in the comparison. It is that which rends the heart, and for which no pecuniary award can in any measure make compensation. The name of the Defendant will go down to future ages with increasing celebrity, as his discovery for preventing or diminishing pain in several operations of Surgery shall be more and more resorted to in several cases of accidents; and in the proportion that his celebrity and renown shall increase, in the same proportion must the fame of my poor Client become diminished. Every body, as I have already shewn, must read the great standard of Vaccination; and, there, every one will learn that my Client procured his diploma from the indulgent University of Leyden. He may pant after posthumous fame, the sure, the unequivocal, as it is the un-

vehicle of prælectional and of colloquial communication in the University of Leyden; that the English language

flattering, mark of genius, and unweariedly trim the midnight and the morning lamp in his labours to procure it; but it will be in vain. He may go sorrowing up and down, travelling to and fro on the surface of the earth, the remainder of his days. Already the sun of his renown is becoming dim; no posthumous honours will ever lighten the turf on his grave, he will be forgotten like an ordinary man. In the grievous anticipation of what the vulgar may consider a mere imaginary evil, but what the man of genius must ever regard as the greatest that can possibly befall him—In the anticipation that he will be deprived of his so hardly laboured-for posthumous fame, his days may become shortened; literally, their numbers may be decreased. In vain he will for years have followed the usage of the Mahometans, in whose hospitals he has, in earlier life, attended their sick; in vain he will have followed the precept of their prophet, at variance with the observation of the pleasure-loving King of Judah and of Israel, who says, that ‘wine maketh glad the heart of man.’ His abstemiousness may for a while preserve him from the grave; but he must know, that if the dull cold ear of death could yet be open to the voice of the living—he must know, that when the herald of the public shall at length proclaim respecting him, *VIXIT*; for such a character cannot depart this life, wholly, unnoticed by the public voice; he must know, that if his tongue were loosened to make a reply, he could only groan from the tomb, ‘Yea, I have lived, but I have lived in vain; for my adversary has deprived me of my great name. My memory will pass away like a morning cloud; like the most fleeting of the meteors, I shall be forgotten. The wind may pass over my grave, but it will never waft to me from afar the praises of an admiring world; no sweet-scented odour will ever arise from it, curling in grateful and exulting response as it ascends.’ Gentlemen, while the Plaintiff is yet in the land of the living, endeavour to lessen as much as possible the damages arising from the luckless word indulgence. The damages which your verdict can have no effect in repairing, must be left *à celui qui console*—*AV TEMS*—must be left, Gentlemen of the Jury, to time, which gradually dulls the sense of our afflictions the most deep, of our sufferings the most pungent.

Counsellor LANARK.—My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, After the fine display of eloquence of my learned brother, in the cause now brought before you, his fine eulogium of the learned Plaintiff, and his very candid appreciation of the great character of the Defendant; his ingenious anticipation of what I might have to offer in mitigation of the damages incurred by the use of the formidable word ‘indulgence,’ I might despair of pleading with any success the desperate cause of the Defendant. There are two or three words, however, which have been used in the publication of my Client which do away all the force of my learned

is the medium of instruction in the Colleges of Scotland. The candid reader will also bear with patience the exhibi-

brother's fears for the professional reputation of the plaintiff; and which his Lordship on the bench will at once see preclude the necessity of calling on any evidence. The cause must be abandoned at once; the suit cannot be maintained. The words in the publication, which have been wholly omitted in the declaration, are simply 'it is said;' thus then the grave and unfortunate business, so feelingly deprecated by the Counsel, is at last reduced to a simple and harmless *On dit*.

CUMBER. — My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I had not anticipated the exhibition in so few words of the almost oracular profundity of the Counsel for the Defendant, in his decision on the character of the offence for which damages are now sought. My learned brother has discovered, that the cause must be abandoned, for that the head and front of the offending of the Defendant has been only the publishing of a simple and harmless *They say*. But, Gentlemen of the Jury, the Legislature, in the case of libel, constitutes you judges of the law as well as of fact in the case, and very wisely, for it is the original and continued spirit of the ordinance of your tribunal, the bulwark, the palladium of British liberty, that you determine on the very nature of the facts brought before you in all their bearings, and I doubt not as the dreadful effects of the publication, as I have attempted to anticipate them, must appear evident to you in their full force; for you will never forget the great weight of the publisher of the libel in question, and the universal extension he has given it by its insertion in a work, which will undoubtedly become an indispensable *Vade Mecum* with the father of every family.

I doubt not, that you will unhesitatingly grant damages, if not to tenfold, than which nothing could be more reasonable and just, at least to threefold the amount of what they have been laid.

LANARK. — I cannot help rendering, in open court, to my learned brother, the tribute of admiration, for his attaching, so trustily, for his Client's interest, grave importance to the offending word. But of the formidable *on dit*, let me, without quid dit or quilibet, ask of my learned brother what is the *quiddity*? It says no more than what the Plaintiff himself confesses in a second edition of his inaugural theses printed in Edinburgh, in 1800. There I find an "*Address to the Rector and Senate of the University of Leyden*," acknowledging to have received from them the most unexampled indulgence that was ever granted by an academic body to the candidate for their Diploma, and which I will now translate.

'The remembrance of your benignity, in rendering honour to religion, will, I hope, always afford to you a gratification above all praise. For, when I was about to be promoted in your University, ye never attempted to oblige me to observe certain ancient usages, which by many might be considered sacred, but the observance of which would have done violence to my religious opinions.

'*Rotterdam*, 6, viii, 1799.

J. W.'

bition of the subsequent testimonial, more particularly as the Graduate of Leyden has seen other service in camps

Besides this published acknowledgment of the learned Doctor, of the extraordinary indulgence granted him at Leyden, I have a copy of the detail of the particulars of the case, written by his own hand, and obtained by a friend of my Client, a gentleman concerned in the compilation of the Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, who has there taken good care to see some justice done to himself, to my Client, and to their mutual friends (vide *Blair, Moore, Ring, Watkins, &c.* in the respective articles concerning them), with exception of the omission of the never-to-be-forgotten process of '*compressing the nerves going to the limb,*' by my Client, its celebrated discoverer. And after all this, the unreasonable man, for so I must call him, would very indulgently recover some little damages, by way of corrective discipline, to an offender not incorrigible.

' Dr. Walker, in supporting the peculiarities of his sect, has had various trials or adventures, in different parts of the world; more particularly in the National Assemblies of France and Holland; but, perhaps, none were so severe as what he experienced in completing his Collegiate concerns at Leyden. The Rector informed him, that Dr. Fothergill, a Quaker, in London, had been consulted on an indisposition of the Queen, and had been uncovered by the attendants. He, in a very friendly manner, proposed that, on his examination, he should be similarly treated. If nothing had been said on the occasion, he might have taken off his hat in the usual way; but, as the observance of the etiquette had been bespoken from him, he, with true Quakerian pertinacity, kept on his hat; and some of the Professors even had the condescension or good humour to keep covered like himself.

' In the title of the "*Specimen Academicum Inaugurale*" of the candidate for the Diploma of the University of Leyden, he says of his Thesis, "*Quas annuente Summo Numine, ex Auctoritate Rectoris Magnifici, &c. &c. Eruditorum examini submittit, A. B.*"—The above form of title of that celebrated University, is copied by that of Edinburgh. At Gottingen, it is not necessary to sport the name of the Supreme Being. On the title of the Inaugural Dissertation, Dr. Walker considered his adoption of the phrase *Annuente Summo Numine* as a breach in him of the third commandment, and waited on the Professors, and other officers of the University, to state to them his objections. He was informed that the laws of the University required the adoption of the phrase, that the observance of them could not be dispensed with. The University, heretofore, competent to the infliction of death, had actually enforced such penalty, in former times, when they had convicted one of their students of a capital crime.

' He knew that the Fellows of the Royal College of London did not now admit to their examinations any candidates (except *speciali gratia*) for their Licentiate'ship, without a previous residence of two years at the college where they had graduated. To have passed to a University where he would have been unshackled with objectionable forms, would have defeated his plan of becoming "*regular*" in London; and, in those days of revolutionary reform, he prepared to address himself to the Legislature or the Executive, at the Hague, to try to obtain from it a *Mandamus*, which should clear his way for him. Before setting out, it occurred to him, that if the Rector would take upon himself the expression of the interference of the Deity, that this would exonerate the candidate. On the liberal recommendation of the Professor of Theology and Ecclesiastical History, the required form was waived, and by a generosity without parallel or example, this venerable Academy did homage to the religious scruples of the stranger.

' The incident is so extraordinary, we will do that celebrated seat of learning the honour of exhibiting their liberal concession, by displaying together their ordinary, and the present permitted extraordinary, form of title, with the Doctor's acknowledgment of their benignity; which, with his Thesis appended to his Physiological Dissertation on the Heart, he printed during his residence at Edinburgh.'

and hospitals, than the simple little business of Vaccination.

“ Extract of a Testimonial from Lord Donoughmore, when Commander in Chief in Egypt, on the Death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

“ Dr. Walker accompanied the Expedition, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief, to Egypt, and introduced the new practice into the army in general, which was found effectual in arresting the ravages of the Small-pox, those soldiers escaping it who submitted to his operation, and doing their duty as usual; while a few, who neglected the opportunity, were laid up.—We now experience his services in another way, he having consented to be associated with the Surgeon of the brigade of seamen on shore; and from Sir Sidney Smith finding it necessary to have the attendance of the Surgeon at a distance from the camp, the Medical Care of the whole brigade falls upon him.—Major-General Hutchinson feels a sincere pleasure in recommending Dr. Walker to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who ever takes so lively an interest in whatever renders the situation of the soldier comfortable.”

“ Camp, 4 Miles from Alexandria, 8th of April, 1801.”

ORDINARY.

‘ Specimen Academicum Inaugurale sistens Theses Aliquot Medicas, Quas, Annuente Summo Numine, ex Auctoritate Rectoris Magnifici Jonæ Guilielmi Te Water, SS Theologi Doctoris, Ejusdemque et Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Professoris Ordinarii, atque Verbi Divini in Ecclesia Leidensi Ministri, nec non Amplissimi Academici consensu et Nobilissimæ Facultatis Medicæ Decreto, pro Gradu Doctoratus, summisque in Medicina Honoribus ac Privilegiis, in Academia Lugduno Batava, rite et legitime consequendis, *Eruditorum Examine submittit Antonius Bouchel.* Aldenarde—Flandrus. Ad Diem, &c.’

EXTRAORDINARY.

‘ Specimen Academicum Inaugurale sistens Theses Aliquot Medicas, Quas Annuente Summo Numine, Rector Magnificus Mernardus Simon Du Pui, A. L. M. Med. et Phil. Doct. Chir. Pract. et Art. Obstetr. nec non Collegii Practico-Medici Prof. Ordin. Amplissimo Senatu Academico consentiente, et ex Decreto Nobilissimæ Facultatis Medicæ; Pro Gradu Doctoratus, summisque in Medicinæ Honoribus ac Privilegiis in Academia Lugduno Batava, rite ac legitime consequendis, *Eruditorum Examine submittere permisit Johanni Walker,* Anglo. Ad Diem xxx Julii, MDCCXCIX. H. L. Q. S.’

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Rectori et Senatui Academicæ Lugduno Batavorum.

‘ Memoriam vestrae benignitatis, qui *religionem* honore habuistis spero supra omnem laudem gratificationem semper praebituram. Nam me, in vestra universitate promovendum, mores quasdam antiquas (etsi pluribus sacras mihi tamen opinionibus obstatas) ad observandum me cogere nunquam *conati fuistis.* J. W.’

Rotterdam, 6 viii, 1799.

After what I have now brought forward being read, my learned brother must certainly place his finger on his lips; your Lordship will certainly inform the Jury, that they have no occasion to consider of a verdict, the cause must be immediately dismissed.

Whatever might be the decision on a cause of defamation, by insinuation, in the Court of King's Bench, the 'It is said,' &c. of James Moore, without explanation of *how* the University of Leyden was indulgent, may still leave his readers under the mistaken notion, that I obtained the diploma only *speciali gratia*. He ought, 'in mercy,' (I quote his own words on a less serious occasion than that of insinuating any thing hurtful to the character of a professional man) to have well weighed all the matters which Counsel for the complainant might urge; and he ought not to have withheld the information, that when a Fellow of the College of Physicians became President, who had not any hand in the organization of the National Vaccine Establishment, recognizing him as the Director, the Director of a popular establishment became a Licentiate of the College. Previous to that time, certain members of the London Vaccine Institution were well assured that they had no chance of seeing the Director of their Metropolitan Establishment ornamented with the honours of Warwick Lane by Indulgence. Why did he not also give to the comical collegiate foundation of Cardinal Wolsey the character of indulgent, as one of his confederates, in 1806, termed it charitable in its treatment of the present writer?

'The power of a College of Physicians,' incapable of making or constituting a Physician, 'to examine men who have received their degrees from Universities, is perhaps a satire upon Universities.' *Annals of Medicine and Surgery*, p. v. It is comical.

The collegiate foundation of Lord Chancellor Wolsey was comical also, in guarding only the Londoners, of all the King's liege subjects, and those living within seven miles of the metropolis, from the *mala praxis* of medical practitioners. How is it that regulations so ridiculous first entered into the medical jurisprudence of England? The arch-priest Wolsey seems rather to have been influenced by the monastic spirit, the narrow policy of the convent, than the enlarged views of the statesman; and, shame to our Legislators, the absurdity has been transplanted to the two other chief cities, and is yet continued. In this country, every Legislator, of whetherever chamber he be a member, has the privilege to bring forward the proposal of any enactment he may think fit.

A British Senator is not obliged to wait for a higher power to vouchsafe to him the initiative, *à la Napoleon*, *ou a la Louis*. The constitution permits him to be patriotic, without asking leave of any other authority than

that of his own office. He may attempt medical reform, which concerns every body alike, the governing and the governed; for, all flesh is mortal—*et, Ars medica utilis esse potest*. But shame to Parliament, from century to century, the organ of the people; and shame to every successive Administration, the real organ of the popular as well as of the regal part of Parliament, exclusively originating even the money bills. Shame to the Legislature abandoning the provincialists to the arts, the mistakes, or the neglects of the charlatans and irregulars, while it places the favoured metropolitans under the surveillance of their own colleges; or shame to the Legislature allowing to the people of the country the right of choosing their own medical practitioners, while the pulses of those in town may only be felt by the Regulars with impunity.

If I have had to acknowledge the respect liberally shewn to my religious opinions in a foreign University at the time of my graduating, I must own to have experienced a similar toleration in the presence of a large assemblage of the Fellows of the College of Physicians of London, on becoming a Licentiate. The velvet cushion was there, on which the candidate, in passing the College, goes down upon his knees before the President; but this ceremony was at once liberally waived by them, in deference to my scruple against the compliance. So I may be said by my assailant to have received academical indulgence both at Leyden and London; but if he give the whole history of the indulgence or the charity, it will be seen to have had no manner of reference to my professional character whatever.

If Colleges are indulgent in the sense of the word insinuated by James Moore, they do injustice to the public. They turn loose upon them the incompetent, who, if they cannot treat their sick upon tried, approved, and scientific principles, will very naturally resort to charlatanerie and empiricism. But in this my assailant would justify them. He speaks well of, and he adopts, compound remedies, without knowing of what materials they are composed; a practice which can never be justified, and by which he may unwittingly poison his patient in his attempts to cure him.

‘The preparation of a medicine, says Bouillon La Grange, in a memoir read to the Society of Medicine of Paris, can never be made with success, unless the nature of the substance of which the mixture is composed be well understood.’ This may be considered as an axiom in pharmacy. What can be said of the prescription of a medicine, the component parts of which are not known?

A practice of this sort is not legitimate empiricism: it is quackery. Certain members of the Royal College of Physicians (as well as J. M.) prescribe Husson's Eau Medicinale, of which they know not the composition. Even the President of the College has seemed to warrant the practice. 'I will here take the liberty of mentioning,' says he, Medical Transactions, vol. iv. page 179, 'the opinion of a physician, of high respectability, in regard to the trial of a medicine in hydrophobia, which has lately been found of the greatest service in another disease almost as obscure and inexplicable as hydrophobia: "If," says he, "the Eau Medicinale d'Husson affords such great benefit, by diminishing painful and inordinate action in gout, I think it would be right to try it in hydrophobia." 'In this I perfectly agree with him.' Here the learned President seems to warrant quackery; but from what follows, he evidently does not mean to sanction any practice, the benefits of which can only be fortuitous. He evidently entertains 'distinct idea' on the nature of the remedy; 'but would also add,' he continues, 'that if the Eau Medicinale' cannot easily be procured, the "Vinum Veratri," as prepared at Apothecaries' Hall, by infusing eight ounces of recently dried root of white hellebore in two pints and half of sherry, during ten days, would probably be no less efficacious.'

La soverchia parzialita of James Moore for the academic establishments of his native land may be an amiable weakness, *vieleicht wahre Vaterland's-Liebe*.

'Glasgow is a bonie town, and there are bonie lasses in it.'

There is not any other spot on the surface of the globe where I have experienced a happiness so complete as I obtained in it in 1799. Let any bachelor, who cannot divine what this assertion may mean, be informed, that it was then and there I entered into marriage; and, the covenant was ratified at a sitting of magistrates in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county of Lanarkshire.'

From what I have observed in other worthy characters in different lands, I can well excuse him for supposing the place of his birth and education, where he took his first lessons in medicine, superior far to Leyden and Leipsic, to Göttingen and Jena, to Halle and Heidelberg, to Padua and Pavia, and all the other Colleges of the world; and a Caledonian diploma to be far superior to a Batavian one. The Professors of Glasgow, his friends and relations, he may naturally enough regard as the finest teachers *sur la globe*. His father was a graduate of Glasgow, related, I believe, to its Professor of Medicine, in a partnership with the Professor of Anatomy, and married to the daughter of the Professor of Divinity; yet no one, I believe, had ever the illiberality to insinuate, that he obtained his diploma *speciali gratia*; and when, after seeing practice in differ-

ent countries on the continent, he became resident in London, I believe his not passing the Board of Censors was to be attributed rather to his preferring the *otium literatum*, for which he had acquired so great a preference when a travelling tutor, to the fatigues and anxieties of professional duty; rather than to his shrinking from the examination of that secret tribunal, from which there is no appeal.

The following dedication of the *specimen inaugurale* of my forty-one Theses may serve to shew what opportunities I have long since had myself of getting rid of prejudices; and, which travelling ought also to have removed from the mind of James Moore. For he has also had the opportunity of having his national asperities rubbed down in that charming town, of which the French people say, "*il n'y a qu'un Paris*;" and, on which national self-complacency, the foreign visitor of common candour must acknowledge—from their general politeness, unchanged through every political storm, towards the stranger—*Qu'on a raison*. But he seems yet to be infected with that *præjudicium domicilii* which, as I think I have experienced in myself, sometimes a greater itineration, than from one part of the kingdom to another, helps to remove from minor minds.

Johannes Walker, Gullielmo Saunders suo primo in arte Medica Præceptori.

COGITES forsân, cogitent quoque Collegæ tui, docentes artem Medicam in ædibus à Thoma Guy fundatis, Gullielmus Babington nempe & Johannes Haughton; nec non Henricus Cline, & Astley Paston Cooper in Nosocomio Sancti Thomæ sic dicto, docentes, fautores omnes mei; cogitent Consocii societatum Medicarum & Physicarum Nosocomiorum Guyii & Bartholomæi, Amici omnes cum multis aliis, quibus hoc quaecunque Specimen offerre mihi animus est, meum fuisse officium majorem inauguralem Dissertationem producere, quoniam opportunitas frequens multa audiendi & videndi mihi contigerat, tum Domi tum in diversis terræ tractibus, ubi cum Aristippo, in naufragio transvecto in Littora incognita & recognoscenti in arena mathematicarum figurarum lineas non exclamo—"Bene speremus: nam vestigia-hominum video"—sed potius attestor peregrinans—"Homines vidi & beneficia accepi & gratificationes percepi."

Britanni-venite & videte;—nam timeo, quicumque fructus Religionis, Philosophiæ, Artium, Commercii, &c. continuè advenerint in insulas vestras, quacunque ab orbis parte, ne plerique vestrum longius manissetis, quam ego remansi, separati ab hominum mundo, per præjudicium domicilii et partium studium, sicuti solum nostrum natale ab continenti separatur per maris undas.

At ad apologiam redire me oportet.

Mi Præceptor! Occupatus deinde fui, ut producerem Dissertationem de Physiologia et Pathologia Menstruationis: sed cum ad tale argumentum, fere nihil nisi quasdam aliorum observationes conflare potuissem, tunc idea mihi in-mentem venit de necessitate cavitatum contractilium inter truncos venosos & cordis ventriculos & usu sinuum venosorum in encephalo cum rebus aliis. Ad Dissertationem Inauguralem hanc parandum multos dies, hebdomades, nec non menses consumsi, sed tempus, quo Theses Inaugurales offerendae mihi erant, cum nimium breve esset eam relinquere coactus fui.

Celerime ergo Theses aliquot in lucem edere coactus fui, quas hoc momento in mentem mihi venerunt, nam antea quid offerre plane inconsultum mihi fuit. Ecce nunc productionem tot horarum, quot annos solum natale reliqui.

Quamquam morbo Helvetico (Nostalgia) affectus non sum, spero fore, ut cito ad vos redeam. Vale.

Datum Lugd. Bat. 29, vii. 1799.

To conclude—The *præjudicium domicilii et partium studium*, preventing ‘distinct idea’ and ‘matured debate’ in the minds of teachers, should seem to admit of less excuse than James Moore may plead for his partiality to the *Alma Mater* of his father; but probably such teachers have, seldom, themselves, heard a lecture, in any other than their own vernacular tongue.

I judge from their writings, that neither of the authors of the following eulogia of their countrymen, themselves as public teachers necessarily, rather eminently, included, and consequently bepraised by those who best of all knew their intrinsic merits—I judge that they have neither yet crossed the strait between Calais and Dover.

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SIC, PLAGIO FELICI, AUT PLAGIARISMO, CORONAT OPUS
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Camp, 4 Miles from Alexandria, 8th of April, 1800.

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Preparing for the Press,
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ON
UNIVERSITIES BEING INDULGENT.

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“ J. W.”

“ *Roterodami, 6. viii. 1799.*”

